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JPRS-SEA-86-047

17 March 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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17 March 1986

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AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN SAYS U.S. COULD INVOKE ANZUS OVER PHILIPPINES

BK210852 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says the United States could invoke the ANZUS Treaty to involve Australian defense forces in the Philippines. Mr Hayden said that such a use for ANZUS, which links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, was entirely unlikely, but it illustrated why Australia should be concerned about current events in the Philippines following the presidential election there.

Speaking in Brisbane, Mr Hayden said the preamble to the treaty specifically mentioned American armed forces in the Philippines and Japan. There was room for argument about when guerrilla warfare became armed attack, Mr Hayden said, but there seemed little doubt that attacks on the American forces in the Philippines could be grounds for ANZUS to be activated.

Under Article 4 of the treaty, each party considered an armed attack on the other to be dangerous to its own security and declared that it could act to meet the common danger.

The leader of the Australian Democrats Party, Senator Chipp, said Mr Hayden's speech was the most outrageous and frightening statement made by an Australian foreign minister since the Vietnam war. Senator Chipp said the Australian Government was not apparently contemplating sending Australian troops to defend bases in a foreign country because America wanted to prop up one of the most crooked and corrupt dictators in Pacific history. The Democrats leader said Mr Hayden ought to declare whether or not he had been sounded out by the Americans as what Australia would do if guerrillas did attack bases in the Philippines. Senator Chipp said it seemed the foreign minister had already given the interpretation of ANZUS that America wanted.

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CSO: 4200/742

OPPOSITION WARNS OF NEW ZEALAND NUCLEAR POLICY THREAT

HK211022 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Canberra, 21 February (AFP)--New Zealand's ban on nuclear warships threatened to destroy the Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA) as well as the ANZUS alliance, Australian opposition foreign affairs spokesman Andrew Peacock said today.

"It is clear that the same issues involving New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy which have rendered ANZUS inoperative, now threaten to have a similar impact on the Five-Power Defence Arrangement," he said.

The FPDA involves Australia, Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore and was set up in 1971 relating to the defence of Malaysia and Singapore.

Mr Peacock's warning came as the defence chiefs of Australia, Britain and New Zealand wound up 2 days of talks here on the FPDA.

A communique issued after their meeting said they recognised that the British position on visits of friendly warships was the same as that of the United States.

But the communique did not say what effect this might have on the 1971 defence agreement which ensures support among any of the members [who] are under military threat.

Mr Peacock said the arrangement was an important part of regional security and a symbol of Australia's continuing strong commitment to the security of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The three defence chiefs--Admiral Sir Joh Fieldhouse of Britain, General Sir Phillip Bennett of Australia and Air Marshal Sir Ewan Jamieson of New Zealand--said the focus of their discussions was on Southeast Asia and the South Pacific.

They discussed intelligence assessments, as well as future exercises and planned activities, both with each other and with other regional defence forces.

The defence chiefs said they also discussed the latest developments in the dispute within ANZUS.

"Although it was confirmed that the matter was primarily one for resolution between New Zealand and the United States, it was recognised that the United Kingdom position is at one with that of the United States on the matter of friendly warship visits to New Zealand ports," the communique said.

The three defence chiefs last met together in Longon in 1984.

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BRIEFS

HAWKE'S AUTHORITY 'CHALLENGED'--The leader of the federal opposition, Mr Howard, says the prime minister's authority has been challenged by the refusal of seven ministers to set priorities for welfare spending in the next budget. Reports based on a leaked letter by the ministers to Mr Hawke quote them as complaining about tight spending restrictions. They were quoted as saying they would not comply with a request to list welfare priorities because they were not prepared to trade on welfare one against the other. The opposition leader said the leak of the letter was an obvious signal that many in the governing Labor Party had had enough of the Hawke's style of government. The prime minister wrote to his ministers late last year asking them to list areas of priority for more funds and areas in which funds could be reduced. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 18 Feb 86 BK] /12232

DEFENSE PROJECT MANAGEMENT FAILINGS--A federal parliamentary committee has detailed failings in all 16 of Australia's recent major defense purchases. It says most of the blame for cost overruns and delays can be attributed to inefficient and ineffective defense project management. Of the 16 projects studied, 7 were found to be entering service well behind target dates and 8 projects incurred significant cost overruns. In three projects--Australia's American-built frigates, the replacement F-111 aircraft, and the Rapier air defense system--major modifications were needed. In five other projects--including the minehunter catamaran, the Jindalee over-the-horizon radar, and the air force's basic trainer aircraft--major difficulties were found in meeting technical requirements. The public Accounts Committee said changes made to project management might not go far enough. It said the procurement role should be removed from the armed services and parliament should receive annual reports on major purchases. The defense minister, Mr Beazley, said the report did not necessarily reflect project management today. However, he said he would look at its recommendations for further change. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK] /12232

UK, NZ DEFENSE TALKS--The chiefs of the Defense Forces of Australia, New Zealand, and Britain today reaffirmed their countries' support for the Five Power Defense Arrangement. The accord links the three countries with Malaysia and Singapore. After 2 days of talks in Canberra, the three defense chiefs issued a statement which said the arrangement was a positive contribution to security in Southeast Asia. The statement said they discussed the difficulties within ANZUS alliance between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. While the matter of

New Zealand's stance against nuclear ship visits was primarily one for resolution between that country and the United States, Britain restated its backing for Washington's policy. The British defense chief, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, said that his country's position was at one with the United States on the need for access to New Zealand ports by warships from friendly countries. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Feb 86 BK] /12232

UK ASSISTS ATOMIC CLEANUP--Britain has decided to provide two experts for a team of scientists to advise the Australian Government on how to clean up former atomic test sites in the outback. They will come from Britain's National Radiological Protection Board and the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment. The announcement that the scientists would be made available was made by Britain's defense procurement minister, Mr Normal Lamon. He also said there should be a British representative on the consultative group that Canberra planned to establish to monitor progress on restoring the sites. The announcement follows last year's McClelland Royal Commission report that said London should pay for decontamination of the test sites. Britain held a series of atomic tests at several Australian locations between 1952 and 1963. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Feb 86 BK] /12232

FRENCH SHIPS SPARK PROTEST--Sydney, Australia, 27 February (AFF)--Anti-nuclear protestors staged a land and sea demonstration against French nuclear weapons tests in the South Pacific when two French warships arrived here Thursday. An assortment of small craft, including three surfboard riders, circled the helicopter carrier and cadet training ship Jeanne D'Arc and the accompanying frigate Commandant Bordaïs as they steamed slowly up Sidney Harbour to the Australian navy base at Garden Island. One surfboard rider positioned himself perilously close to the frigate's bow but the demonstration ended without mishap. Two police launches held back the flotilla of speedboats, yachts, kayaks, and surfboards, carrying about 40 people, as they circled the ships to try to stop them docking. About 15 protestors on the shore opposite the dockyard held up banners written in French telling the ships to go home. A wreath was thrown in the path of the ships, marking the bombing of the Greenpeace Flagship Rainbow Warrior and the death of photographer Fernando Ferreira in New Zealand last July. About 30 Greenpeace supporters later demonstrated peacefully outside the French consulate in Sydney. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT 27 Feb 86] /12232

ABC DENIES BACKING FRETILIN--The Australian Broadcasting Corporation [ABC] has rejected allegations that its Northern Territory services were used to support Fretilin resistance fighters in East Timor. Radio Australia is the overseas broadcasting service of the ABC. The allegations, attributed to the territory's chief minister, Mr Ian Tuxworth, were reported in both Indonesian and Australian media. In response, the ABC managing director, Mr Geoffrey Whitehead, said the ABC was well known for its objective coverage, and that news and current affairs staff always maintained the corporation's integrity. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/742

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES BUDDHIST MEETING

BK240330 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 20 Feb 86

["Excerpt" of address made by Phoumi Vongichit, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, at a meeting between the delegations of Lao and Thai Buddhists held at the office of the Lao Unified Buddhist Organization at That Luang Temple on 18 February--recorded]

[Text] I was given the honor of representing the LPDR Government at the conference with the consensus of all the cabinet members. At the end of each conference day, based either on my own attendance or the report of the cadres who attended on my behalf when I was not able, I reported the results to the government. Each day, the cabinet held a meeting to hear my reports on the conference. All the cabinet members were very happy. The reason they were so much happy is that the Thai Buddhist clergy delegation came to attend the conference and is staying here longer than the Buddhist clergy delegations from other countries. This gesture stems from the fact that the Lao and Thai peoples are brothers.

The Lao Government was set up after 30 years of struggle for national liberation. Waging the national liberation struggle, did not mean that we hated the French people, the American people, or the peoples of other countries. Buddhist monks and people are the same. As I said at the conference, Lao Buddhist monks and people are brothers. I did not simply state that for the sake of simplicity. The truth is that Lao Buddhist monks are different from Buddhist monks in many other countries where Buddhist monks are not able to leave the monkhood once ordained. In Laos, if one wishes to be correctly ordained, one can do so. If one wishes to leave the monkhood and the Unified Lao Buddhist Organization [ULBO] approves of his request, one can do so. After leaving the monkhood, one can become an ordinary Lao citizen.

During the war, when the enemy dropped a bomb and damaged a house in a village with a Buddhist temple, our Buddhist monks became indignant because it was their parents or relatives who were killed or wounded in the bombing. During the resistance period, Lao Buddhist monks were divided. A number of them fled to live in the resistance zone. When U.S. bombs caused some deaths to Buddhist monks at a temple, other Buddhist monks volunteered to leave the monkhood and take up arms to fight the enemies. I told them that in doing so they could do only so much because they could only carry one rifle apiece. I advised them to

teach our youths to be more patriotic and take up arms; one Buddhist monk could teach at least 20 youths to take up arms. In that way, there would be more people who could take up arms to fight. Of course, they heeded my advice and went around to teach our people to appreciate the moral principles of Buddhism.

The reason we staged the revolution was not that we wanted to wipe out every thing that had existed for a long time. We did it in order to restore or revive certain things in the Lao heritage which were destroyed or undermined by the foreigners. Buddhism has prevailed in Laos for several centuries. Therefore, Buddhist monks must remain here and will maintain their presence here forever. The state and Buddhist monks are not separated from each other. It is different from some countries in which the clergy is regarded as one side and the state is regarded as the other. We regard the Buddhist clergy as an organization of morality which guides the people to implement the party's policy which conforms to the moral and humanitarian principles. We regard the Buddhist clergy as the most efficient advisory council for the government. We have not done anything against the principle of Buddhist morality nor against the humanitarian and just line of thinking and the trend toward mutual trust and unity. We keep in mind that the Lord Buddha taught us that all mankind must unite. In Laos, where there are people of many tribes, such as the Lao Loum, Lao Theung, and Lao Soung, we have tried to encourage all of them to develop unity among themselves. This unity is achieved on the basis of equality--be it in the educational, economic, cultural, or social fields. All the ethnic tribes are entitled to equal opportunity and to equal education. Each tribe is freely allowed to improve and consolidate their customs and culture and to do away with any superstitious beliefs or unhealthy faith. The government does not force them to forsake this or that belief. That is why this government strives to give support to Buddhism and regards it as a religion that is useful to our people.

We esteem Lao and Thai Buddhists equally and regard the latter as being born of the Thai people who are brothers. We do not have any antagonistic attitude toward the Thai people. We oppose some people whose acts are incompatible with morality and do not lead to solidarity and mutual love. I am talking about only some people and not the entire Thai people. This does not involve Thai Buddhist monks. I have never allowed anyone to say anything that runs counter to the will of Thai Buddhist monks. Therefore, this trip of Thai Buddhist monks to Laos to participate in this conference is extremely precious. I am honored to be invited by the Lao Unified Buddhist Organization to take part in and address this honorable ceremony. I am of the opinion that this is a thing I cannot forget. I will remember all the words of the head of the Thai Buddhist delegation and will report to the government. I am convinced that the Lao Government will be happy and will add these words to the teachings of Lao Buddhist monks. Their advice will be useful not only to the Thai Government but also to the Lao Government.

I have said on many occasions that Laos and Thailand were once fraternal countries. Lao and Thai prime ministers signed joint communiques in 1979 pledging to turn the Lao-Thai border into a border of friendship and the Mekong River into a river of peace. This is still remembered by everyone. We hope that

this pledge will be acted on for the joy and happiness of our peoples. We can jointly build a bridge from this side of the Mekong River to the other so that we can just walk across to visit each other, thus making our exchange of visits easier than before. This is a hope of the Lao Government and the Lao people, since it will be easy for us to exchange visits once our lands are connected. Wherever the lands are not connected or are separated by rivers, we have the capability to fight against the rivers to have the lands connected. Once our minds are connected, everything will then be connected.

According to what I saw, during the opening of this conference Buddhist monks chanted prayers as part of the Buddhist ceremony. My opinion is that Lao, Thai, Sri Lankan, Bangladesh, and other monks chanted the same prayers. Though other monks chanted in different tones, they had the same objective.

I am very happy today to meet not only Buddhist monks but also many fraternal laymen sitting side by side here. If you did not speak, nobody would know who is Lao and who Thai. We should not allow anything to separate the Lao from the Thai. Our customs and traditions, dress, and ways of life are similar. Only accidents have forced us to do different things, and these will not last long. These accidents will be eliminated by the majority of the people who are trained, educated, and guided by Buddhist monks. Once they disappear, we will be like bees humming the same tune and loving each other permanently.

As the head of the Thai Buddhist delegation just said, the conflict between us was not created by the Lao or Thai people. It was created by other countries that do not want us to live in concord. These countries have encouraged or forced us to offend each other. As we have said, some people in Laos decided without circumspection and became victims of the ill advice of some people. In giving such ill advice, these people offer materials and property. As a result, the misguided people take the bribes and money and thus find it necessary to serve the policy of other countries. Yet, this will not last long. Only morality will last long. Let us ask why Buddhism has lasted more than 2,500 years. It is because morality and Lord Buddha's teachings have made people satisfied. Any Buddhist or non-Buddhist would agree on the five commandments of the Lord Buddha for laymen [thou shalt not kill, steal, commit adultery, utter a falsehood, or be intoxicated]. This is why Buddhism continues to exist until today.

During the time when Laos was colonized by another country, Lao Buddhist monks worked under many pressures. These pressures extended to the requirement that Lao monks submit the text of their teachings to those in power for approval prior to going out to teach laymen. Today Lao monks are free to teach in accordance with Lord Buddha's teachings. We have received maximum results from these teachings.

In addition to the virtues, Pali, and Buddhist teachings, Buddhist monks study other subjects in order to raise their educational level to that of students in the government schools. Buddhist monks also serve the people in many fields. At the time the LPDR was established, 75 percent of the Lao people were illiterate. In view of this, Buddhist monks of each temple agreed to help villagers around the temple stamp out illiteracy. They have continued to train the

people to achieve a higher level of education. Since 1983, the people of all tribes throughout the country have become literate. They are now educated and trained at a higher level. People of some districts have reached the secondary level, while those of other districts have already achieved the senior high school level. A celebration ceremony will be held when the people throughout the country achieve the primary level in eradicating illiteracy, and another celebration will be held when the people achieve the secondary level in their educational training. When the people throughout the country reach the senior high school level in their studies, an additional celebration will be organized. Along with this, students of vocational training schools study in classes while putting what they learn into actual practice. These students can serve the nation when they leave the schools.

We know that before the French came to rule Laos, there was no school. All subjects were studied at temples. When the French ruled the country, they took those who finished their studies from the temples to take the posts of city governors, clerks, or other auxiliary posts working in service of the French. The French set up a separate school. That was a new thing they introduced into Laos. They then made the people feel that those who studied at the temples were low-level. That was why there were sayings, such as, knowledge from temples, temple boxers, and so forth. Actually, studying at temples is not on a low level. One can see that the level of the Buddhist monks' training at temples is as high as that of other schools in general. Those Buddhist monks who pass the teachers' training course from the temples can be immediately accepted as teachers in schools without having to pass another teachers' training course when they leave the monkhood. Many Buddhist monks have no problem continuing their studies abroad after leaving the monkhood. When they return home after finishing their studies abroad, they serve the nation in teaching.

In addition to studying, Buddhist monks spend time searching for herb plants to product herbal medicine so that the temples can serve as hospitals where the people can receive treatment. This is considered a good thing. Many patients have been cured at the temples after failing to be cured at hospitals. This proves that the temple hospitals are not at a lower level than that of hospitals in general. Buddhist monks also search for fruit trees from various areas and then plant them in compounds of the temples to serve as an example for the people. When they see that the planting is fruitful, they then tell the villagers and persuade them to plant the trees. We regard this as the Buddhist monks' contribution to carrying out the economic task for the people. In return, it is the duty of the people to worthily nurture the Buddhist monks by offering food and alms to them and cooperating with them in organizing various religious festivals. There are some changes that we have made. In the time of the U.S. ruling, all activities, be it activities marking the births, the deaths, or marriages of the people, were organized, just to raise money. A large crowd of people were invited to join those activities so that they could gain more gifts or money. They also organized religious festivals at temples in order to raise funds. But, most of the money raised at the festivals went to the pockets of members of the organizing committees. For example, only some 10,000 to 20,000 out of the total of 100,000 kip would go to the temples. They just took advantage of the temples. They even used the temples as places to kill ducks or chickens or sell liquor. Before activities were organized, the

compounds of the temples were clean, but after the activities, they became dirty. These are what we have changed after submitting an idea to the Buddhist monks and getting their approval. We have tried to change for the better customs and traditions of various Buddhist festivals. We have never abandoned these religious festivals. We have only correctly organized them in accordance with the traditions as explained by Buddhist monks. We will continue to do this. We regard it as our duty to explain Buddhist teachings to those who do not understand in order to help all of them come to understand the Buddhist teachings.

Some people of ethnic minorities are not Buddhist believers. Yet they may be asked whether they agree on the five commandments of Lord Buddha. If they do, then they should implement them. Non-Buddhists who are serving the government as cadres must implement the government's policy toward Buddhism. If they fail to do this, then they will be regarded as violators of government disciplines. This is what we are doing. Our objective is to ensure that the people of all tribes have enough to eat and to live. Laos was once called by the world as a poor country. Therefore, our first priority task is to ensure that our people have rice to eat.

Laos achieved maximum rice output during the period of French occupation. It was then 700,000 metric tons. During the U.S. imperialists' presence farmers abandoned their ricefields to work in towns or operate transportation services. As a result, the rice output was reduced to only 500,000 metric tons. We have now been trying to expand ricefields and carryout intensive farming. As a result, our rice output was recorded at 1.2 million metric tons in 1980 and increased to 1.5 million metric tons last year. It will be increased to 2 or 3 million metric tons in the years to come. Only by so doing can we have enough to eat. Our government has discussed and agreed that the 1.5 million metric tons should be enough for everyone. Yet, to have enough rice to eat is not sufficient. We must make the people richer. Everyone must be equally rich so that there will be no thieves. The reason why there are thieves is that some people are too rich and others are too poor. Naturally the poor will steal from the rich. This runs counter to Buddhist morality. Some wise people holding high positions continue to drink liquor, steal, and commit adultery after visiting temples and being taught about the five commandments. We regard these people as lying to Buddhist monks. This government will not allow anyone to lie to Buddhist monks. They must fulfill whatever they have pledged. We are training people to be honest, love and assist each other. We are trying to get rid of beggars, prostitutes, and thieves and make every house clean. Once we can achieve this, then we will say that the government is successful in performing its duties. Today, some positive results have been achieved. Yet, we are not satisfied with them. We will continue to do this in the future. It is expected that better results will be achieved after the Second 5-Year Plan ends in 1990.

It is truly desirable that friends in neighboring countries, such as Thailand, Burma, and other friendly countries, criticize and tell us what should be done. This will enable us to understand how backward and progressive we are. We would appreciate such criticism or instruction as a precious thing.

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CSO: 4206/74

BRIEFS

SRV JOURNALIST SPEAKS--Vientiane, 12 February (KPL)--The Journalist Association of Laos (JAL) organized here yesterday a function in honour of Lao Tung, vice-president of the International Organization [of] Journalists (IOJ) and also secretary general of the Vietnam Journalists Association, to attend the seventh ABCP [Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace] conference being underway in Vientiane. In his address to the gathering, Dao Tung pointed out the significant role of Buddhism in the revolution and the importance of the introduction of Buddhism in the tasks of national building. The speaker also stressed on the role and task of journalists in connection with the safeguarding of world peace. Also taking floor was Bouteng Vongsai, vice president of the JAL. He thanked the IOJ for its material and moral support to the Lao Journalists. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 12 Feb 86 BK] /12232

NEW PDRY PREMIER--Vientiane, 19 February (OANA-KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, has sent a congratulatory message to Dr (?Yasin Sa'id Nu'man) upon his being nominated as the prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In his message, the Lao chairman expressed conviction that the existing friendly relations between the two governments and peoples will be further developed and consolidated for the common interest of peace and security in the region and the world. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 19 Feb 86 BK] /12232

BURMESE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES--Vientiane, 20 February (KPL)--Khamphai Bouphe, first deputy-foreign minister of the Lao PDR, received here yesterday the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Sai Thaw Da, who is approaching the end of his diplomatic mission here. In the course of the cordial meeting, K. Bouphe praised the active contribution of U Sai Thaw Da to the development of friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK] /12236

JAPANESE AID--Vientiane, 21 February (OANA-TKPL)--At this morning ceremony of exchange of notes between officials of the Lao and Japanese Governments here, Japan grants an aid of over 256.5 million yens for the development of Laos. This grant of 256,595,000 (figure as received) yens represents originally the 1985-86 interest on the Japanese loan used for the construction of the Nam Ngum hydroelectric power station. Signing the document were, on the Lao side, Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign minister and the Japanese side the Japanese ambassador to Laos, Toshitaka Tada. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 21 Feb 86 BK] /12232

UNICEF DELEGATION--Vientiane, 21 February (OANA-KPL)--The development of the fruitful cooperation between the Lao PDR and UNICEF in the past years was raised during the meeting between the vice-chairman of the Council of Minister Sali Vongkhamkao and a UNICEF delegation. The point was stressed by Sali Vongkhamkao, who is also chairman of the State Planning Committee, when he received here, on 19 February, a UNICEF delegation led by its regional director of East Asia and Pakistan [as received], Amed Moste Faoui. Sali Vongkhamkao on the occasion expressed profound gratitude to UNICEF for its aid so far accorded to Laos. The UNICEF delegation ended its 5-day visit here yesterday. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 21 Feb 86 BK] /12232

KHAMMOUANE PROVINCIAL MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS--Over the past 10 years, combat and service units attached to the military command of Khammouane Province have organized 530 political training courses for a total number of 16,436 officers and men; launched 5,471 major and minor attacks and 135 major suppression drives against the enemy force; killed 1,311 enemy soldiers on the spot, wounded 1,119, captured 151 on the battlefields, and forced 1,235 to surrender; uncovered 417 enemy spies; and seized 943 firearms of all types, 8,921 rounds of assorted ammunition, 518 handgrenades and landmines, and 532 pieces of clothing. They have also built living quarters and consolidated positions for the local armed forces. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 12 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4206 /74

NEW ZEALAND

QUEEN ELIZABETH ARRIVES ON VISIT

HK220406 Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Wellington, 22 February (AFP)--Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip arrived in New Zealand today on a 9-day visit, greeted by flag-waving children and tight security.

The British royal couple were however not spared the Agricultural Ministry's routine spray of insecticide inside their special British Airways flight when it landed in Auckland after a 19-hour flight from the Nepalese capital, Kathmandu.

Police, whose planning for the visit started last year, have set up a special security squad to protect the Queen and Prince Philip. They refuse to say how many officers are involved in the squad or reveal the nature of security precautions.

The Queen and Prince Philip were greeted by Prime Minister David Lange and cabinet ministers before being driven to Government House for a rest.

Crowds of people 5 or 6 deep in a bid to catch a glimpse of the royal couple and about 3,000, including hundreds of flag-waving children were waiting outside it to cheer as the royal car swept through the gates.

The royal couple are to spend 3 days in Auckland before flying south to Hawkes Bay for a national Maori reception.

They will then fly to Wellington for the more formal part of their visit, which is to include the state opening of parliament, a state banquet, and the investiture of knights and others named in the Queen's New Year's Honours list.

/12232

CSO: 4200/743

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

PACIFIC TRADE UNIONS--Closer cooperations between trade unions in Pacific countries will be one of the key topics to be discussed at the Pacific Trade Unions Forum to be held in New Zealand in May. A spokesman for the forum, whose headquarters are in Melbourne, said about 100 delegates from 14 countries would be attending the conference in Auckland. The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, is to be invited to open the forum which will be hosted by the New Zealand Federation of Labor. A 3-day meeting will be chaired by Mr (James Rahman), who is president of the Fiji Trade Union Congress. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/743

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE RECOGNIZES AQUINO GOVERNMENT--Singapore, 25 February [as received]--(AFP)--Singapore recognized the government of Philippine President Corazon Aquino Wednesday and paid tribute to both sides in the recent crisis for avoiding bloodshed. A statement released by the Foreign Ministry said: "The Singapore Government recognizes and extends its good wishes to President Corazon Aquino and the new government of the Republic of the Philippines. "Good sense and restraint on the part of both contending parties have averted tragic bloodshed. President Corazon Aquino and the Filipino people can take pride in overcoming a grave political crisis in a manner that does credit to democracy. "Singapore will continue to work in close cooperation in ASEAN with the Philippines and further strengthen the existing warm relations. We are also grateful to President Marcos for eventually recognizing the wishes of the Filipino people and departing in a manner that has enabled a peaceful hand-over of power." [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 26 Feb 86 HK] /12232

CSO: 4200/734

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK CITES HENG SAMRIN NEPHEW, RAPS TREATY

BK220714 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Political commentary: "How Can One Cover Up a Dead Elephant With a Lotus Leaf?"]

[Text] At the end of December, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin puppet regime signed a treaty, called the Treaty on Delimitation of the Vietnamese-Cambodian Border. The CGDK has issued a statement rejecting this treaty and declaring null and void anything that the Heng Samrin regime agrees to with Vietnam because this regime is not a legitimate representative of the Cambodian people. At that time, the Voice of the Khmer, which is the voice of the Cambodian people and which has taken a neutral stand in order to defend the genuine interests of the Cambodian people, opined through a political commentary that we supported this statement of the CGDK because we know that Vietnam has never lost out in whatever it has forced its puppets to do.

What has happened to this treaty? Were the Voice of the Khmer's thoughts right or wrong? Frankly, the Voice of the Khmer has had no chance to take a thorough look at the map attached to the treaty delimiting the Cambodian-Vietnamese border signed between Nguyen Co Thach and Hun Sen because it is top secret. But how can one cover up a dead elephant with a lotus leaf? A few days later, this top secret matter came up like popcorn throughout Cambodia and the world. Now we know that what we said was true, and one thing proving this is a report by Heng Samrin's nephew. The border newly established by Vietnam and Hun Sen is not the old border that existed before 1979. It is a new one 35 km away from the old one, inside Cambodian territory.

Vietnam's pushing the borderline deep inside Cambodia is not new to Cambodians. Vietnam previously moved the line down from the north into Cambodian territory. Moving it into our territory was a special trick that has been taught to the Vietnamese by their forefathers since time immemorial. In the coastal area, since they could not move the borderline into the sea, the Vietnamese turned west toward Phnom Penh as (Nguon Khoeun) wrote in his book entitled "Move Toward the West."

The Voice of the Khmer is right on this matter and all Cambodians know it very well. What should we do to make everything we said come true? The obvious answer is to continue the current struggle we are waging, putting aside all our

internal disputes. The Voice of Khmer also thinks that support from the Cambodian people throughout the country and from officials and Heng Samrin soldiers is essential for us to win and smash Vietnamese ambitions. Heng Samrin soldiers mutinying against the Vietnamese are a big obstacle to Vietnamese attempts to enslave cambodians. What Cambodians love most is national independence and protection of their territory from invasion by foreigners. We must defend every inch of our territory, let alone 35 km of our territory.

/12232

CSO: 4212/60

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK SAYS USSR SENDS MORE ARMS TO SRV TROOPS

BK220235 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] According to a news source of the Voice of the Khmer, the Soviet Union has sent a number of mobile guns and a large quantity of weapons by ship to Kompong Som Port.

According to the news source, a Soviet ship loaded with weapons arrived at Kompong Som Port on 9 February. These weapons that the Soviet Union sent to Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia to continue their aggression and occupation of Cambodia include a quantity of mobile rocket launchers and 150 crates of TAK-47's. A week later, the Vietnamese transported 10 rockets, type unknown, to Phnom Penh.

At the same time, our correspondent in Battambang Province reported that the Vietnamese have forcibly recruited Cambodian people from various provinces, particularly from provinces east of Phnom Penh, and sent thousands of them to clear brush and work along the border area. On 11 February, 60 Heng Samrin soldiers escorted Cambodian people who were recruited by the Vietnamese from Svay Rieng Province in a truck convoy to Nimit Village in Poipet. These people were forced to clear brush and work there. On 17 February, the Vietnamese soldiers forced 1,250 Cambodian people recruited from Kompong Cham Province to clear brush and prepare materials for building fences along the Cambodian-Thai border from near Phnum Chhat to Kouk Khvav Village.

/12232

CSO: 4212/60

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

GAMBIAN LEADERS REITERATE SUPPORT FOR CGDK STRUGGLE

BK230330 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Feb 86

[Text] On the morning of 19 February in Banjul, His Excellency Bakary Darbo, vice president of the Republic of Gambia, warmly and cordially received His Excellency Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Gambia. On that occasion, His Excellency Ambassador Hing Un handed over a greeting message on the 21st independence anniversary of Gambia from His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president for foreign affairs, to His Excellency Bakary Darbo.

During the meeting, His Excellency Hing Un informed His Excellency Vice President Bakary Darbo of the favorable development of the struggle being waged against the Vietnamese aggressors by the Cambodian people and the CGDK in all fields, political, diplomatic, and particularly military field in the current eighth dry season during which the Vietnamese aggressors have reached a total impasse.

His Excellency Vice President Bakary Darbo reiterated to our Democratic Kampuchean ambassador that the Gambian people and government will continue to give their unswerving and active support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK until they achieve final victory in accordance with the principle of respect for all states, big or small to which Gambia adheres. Gambia will not pardon any violation of this sacred principle.

On the same day, His Excellency Lamin Kiti Jabang, minister of external affairs of the Republic of Gambia, also received our Democratic Kampuchean ambassador and made the same assurance on Gambia's firm support for our just struggle.

/12232

CSO: 4212/60

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES BRUNEI FOREIGN MINISTER

BK221442 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Feb 86

[20 February Message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan to Brunei Foreign
Minister Prince Bolkiah Mohamed]

[Text] To Prince Bolkiah Mohamed, foreign minister of Brunei, Bandar Seri
Begawan: Respected Prince, on the auspicious occasion of the National Day
of Brunei, I am honored and especially glad to send you warmest congratula-
tions and best wishes. May you enjoy good health, happiness, and success;
may the Brunei people enjoy progress and well-being; may Brunei, under the
leadership of Sultan Sir Bolkiah Hassanah, always enjoy progress, prosperity,
and happiness.

I would like to take this opportunity to express, once again, to you and,
through you to Brunei and its people, profound gratitude for the wholehearted
and consistent assistance and support for the cause of just struggle of the
Cambodian people and the CGDK for the survival of Cambodia so that it remains
an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country. I am firmly con-
vinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation which
bind our two countries and people will certainly further develop, [words in-
distinct].

Please accept my highest consideration.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 20 February 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge
of foreign affairs.

/12232

CSO: 4212/60

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

ROUNDUP OF VONADK BATTLE REPORTS 14-20 FEB

BK211200 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [VONADK] in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 14-20 February:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 14 February reports that Battambang airfield was attacked on 10 February, a tank regiment position on the West Battambang battlefield was attacked on 9 February, and commune authorities in Veal Pun, Udong District, Kompong Speu Province, were attacked on 7 February. Democratic Kampuchean troops attacked commune authorities along Stoeng Chas, Sangke District, Battambang Province, on 10 February and commune authorities in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, on 10 February. They also attacked Vietnamese positions on the South Sisophon battlefield on 11 February and Hill 971 on the Sien Ta battlefield on 9 February. Between 3 and 12 February, DK troops killed or wounded 145 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the battlefields in Pailin, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Thom, northwest of Phnom Penh, Kompong Speu, Kompong Som, Route 4, Mondolkiri, and South Sisophon. They destroyed 36 weapons, 1 radar, 3 T-54 tanks, 3 trucks, 1 command post, 5 positions, 1 ammunition depot, 4 warehouses, 1 C-25 radio, 37 barracks, and some war materiel. They seized 13 weapons and a quantity of military materiel. They liberated 11 villages and freed a platoon of Cambodian soldiers on the Battambang battlefield and 5 villages and people drafted to work in Kompong Thom.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 15 February, DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese administrative networks at Lovea commune in Chamka Leu District on the Kompong Cham battlefield on 10 February, liberating five villages. They dispersed Vietnamese administrative networks at Sre Thom and Thmei Villages in Rovieng District, Preah Vihear Province, on 10 February. They cut 24 sections of railroad track between Prey Svay and Kralaom Phluk and between Kbal Say and Kaoh Cha on the MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield on 8 and 9 February and between Krang Skea and Slat and between Kdol and Krang Skea on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 3 and 8 February. DK combatants ambushed a Vietnamese vessel in Sre Ambel District, Koh Kong Kraom battlefield on 3 February and a Vietnamese company unit on the MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield on 4 February. DK combatants conducted various other activities on the East Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, MOUNG-PURSAT, North Sisophon, Siem Ta, Kampot, and South Sisophon battlefields from 3 to 11 February, killing or wounding 169 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 580 meters of railroad track, 10 guns, 2 commune office buildings, 5 trucks, a motor boat, a guard post, 4 barracks, and some war materiel. They

seized five guns and some military materiel and liberated five villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 16 February states that KD forces dispersed the Vietnamese administration and raided a Vietnamese company position in Svay Rumpea commune, Kompong Leng District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 10 February, and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks at Anlung Chrey commune, Thalabari-vat District, Stung Treng Province, on 11 February. They also ambushed two Vietnamese trucks on Route 19 on the Ratanikiri battlefield on 7 February. They conducted various other activities on the Pailin, Western Leach, and South Sisophon battlefields from 6 to 14 February, killing or wounding 139 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 11 guns, 3 commune office buildings, 2 trucks, 12 barracks, and some war materiel. They also seized 12 guns and some ammunition and war materiel and liberated 5 villages on the Tonle Sap battlefield.

VONADK at 2135 GMT on 17 February reveals that a Democratic Kampuchean special detachment attacked a Vietnamese regimental command post and three company positions on Stoeng Me Toek, Koh Kong Leu battlefield, on 14 February. DK troops attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks on the South Battambang battlefield on 12 February. A commune office in Battambang District, Battambang Province, was attacked on 9 February and a commune office in Kratie District, Kratie Province, was attacked on 11 February. Vietnamese troops were ambushed in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, on 13 February, a Vietnamese platoon was ambushed on the Tonle Sap battlefield on 13 February. A Vietnamese platoon position on the Kompong Som battlefield was attacked on 10 February. From 7 to 13 February, DK troops killed or wounded 250 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the South Sisophon, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Western Leach, and Kompong Som battlefields. They destroyed 125 assorted weapons, 3 trucks, 1 ammunition depot, 2 commune offices, 2 C-25 radios, 2 telegraph machines, 3 telephones, and a quantity of military materiel. They also seized 16 guns, a map, and some ammunition and war materiel and liberated 3 villages on the South Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 February discloses that DK troops attacked Vietnamese soldiers at Kbal Khmaoch Township, Battambang Province, on 12 February, and attacked (Thlok Youn) Commune, Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 10 February. A commune office in Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, was attacked on 14 February, a Vietnamese platoon was ambushed on the Samlot battlefield on 11 February, and a group of Vietnamese soldiers moving from O Rutkraoh to Hill 412, Samlot battlefield, was ambushed on 12 February. From 9 to 15 February, DK troops killed or wounded 173 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pailin, Samlot, Koh Kong Kraom, Kompong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, and Battambang battlefields, destroyed 23 guns, 5 commune office buildings, a truck, an ammunition depot, a paddy storehouse, 8 military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel and seized 4 guns and some ammunition and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 February, DK forces dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Udong District, Kompong Speu Province, on 10 February, Samraong Tong District, Kompong Speu Province, on 13 February, Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, on 12 and 14 February, at Chrey Sdao on the North Battambang battlefield on 15 February and at O Dambang on the South Battambang battlefield on 14 February. DK troops

ambushed a Vietnamese battalion unit in Kroch Chhma District, East Kompong Cham battlefield, on 14 February and attacked a Vietnamese battalion position in Phnum Srok District on the North Sisophon battlefield on 11 February. They also conducted various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on the Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Northwest Phnom Penh, Mondolkiri, Koh Kong Leu, North Sisophon, Siem Ta, and Stung Treng battlefields from 25 January to 16 February, killing or wounding 196 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 22 assorted guns, a truck, 2 commune office buildings, 34 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel. They also siezed 17 guns and some ammunition and war materiel and liberated 5 villages on the North Battambang and 5 villages on the South Battambang battlefield and 50 Cambodian soldiers and 40 commune guerrillas forced to serve the Vietnamese on the North Sisophon battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 20 February notes that DK forces dispersed Vietnamese village and commune administration at Prek Bak and Dang Kda Communes Stoeng Trang District on the Kompong Cham battlefield on 14 and 15 February, at La Bang Commune in Lumphat District on the Ratanakiri battlefield on 15 February, at Tuol Khpos in Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 10 February, at villages along the Mongkolborei River bank on the Sisophon battlefield on 15 February, at a village in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province, on 13 February, at Trapeang M'noah Village in Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province, on 14 February and at villages in Lumlich Commune of Bakan District on the Moung-Pursat battlefield on 15 February. DK troops ambushed a Vietnamese battalion at Yi Ang in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province on 12 February during which a Vietnamese colonel was killed, 6 trucks moving from Treng to Dang Stoeng on the Samlot battlefield on 2 February, 3 Vietnamese trucks moving from Samlot District seat to Treng on 9 February, and a truck on the Samlot battlefield on 16 February. [Word indistinct] combatants conducted various activities on the Kompong Thom, Samlot, Kampot, Pailin, Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang and Moung-Pursat battlefields from 1 to 16 February, killing or wounding 258 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 47 guns, 6 trucks, a C-25 field radio, 3 barracks, a guard post, and some ammunition and war materiel. They also seized five guns and some ammunition and war materiel and liberated six villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

/12232

CSO: 4212/60

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS CGDK FORCES' ATTACKS ON SRV TROOPS

BK220243 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer newsroom has received various reports on activities of the CGDK Armed Forces against Vietnamese soldiers inside Cambodia.

On 14 February, the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA] clashed with Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers in an area 5 km east of Thmar Puok District in Battambang Province, capturing a Heng Samrin soldier and wounding a number of Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers. The KPNLA suffered one killed and one wounded. On the same day, a KPNLA platoon attacked a group of Vietnamese soldiers west of Kouk Khvav Village 10 km from Thmar Puok District. The KPNLA suffered one killed. No report on losses on the Vietnamese side was available. On 10 February, the CGDK forces ambushed a Vietnamese platoon southwest of O Da Village 4 km from Ratanamondol District, killing five Vietnamese soldiers and wounding seven. On the same day, the CGDK forces fired 82-mm mortar shells into a Vietnamese position on Hill 836 south of O Da, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding five. On 11 February, two CGDK platoons clashed with a Vietnamese platoon south of O Da, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding three. On the same day, a CGDK platoon ambushed Vietnamese soldiers in an area southwest of Soeng Village in Ratanamondol District. Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and three others were wounded. At the same time, the CGDK forces fired at and destroyed a truck southeast of Samlot Village and killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers.

/12232

CSO: 4212/60

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH GDR--Phnom Penh SPK 11 February--A protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea was signed in Berlin Friday by Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR and Phi Thach, Kampuchean ambassador to the GDR, reports TASS. Under the protocol the two sides will increase their cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture, arts, public health, sports, press and the personnel training. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 0530 GMT 12 Feb 86 BK] /12232

RETURNEES IN SIEM REAP--Phnom Penh SPK 13 February--In January 20 misled people including 15 Sereikas and 5 Polpotists rallied to the revolution at Puok District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. They brought along seven guns, one rocket-propelled grenade, and a quantity of ammunition. Last year 443 such people reported themselves to the local administration, bringing with them 160 guns. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1131 GMT 13 Feb 86 BK] /12232

TAKEO, AN GIANG COOPERATION--Phnom Penh SPK 23 February--In the spirit of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, Takeo Province and the Vietnamese sister province of An Giang have constantly stepped up their cooperation in all fields. In 1985 Takeo was awarded with congratulatory certificate of the Council Ministers for its good cooperation with An Giang Province. The same year a group of agronomists and hydrologists from An Giang helped Takeo work out a programme for intensive farming and organizing two model districts, Kirivong and Angkor Borei. The two provinces also joined in a project to dredge a 20-kilometre irrigation canal from the provincial town to Kompong Ampil. In agriculture An Giang helped Takeo train cadres for solidarity production groups, arranged working visits for provincial cadres. An Giang also trained medical workers and educational staff. This year, Takeo expects to exchange experiences with An Giang in technical, industrial and commercial fields and hold technical course with the Vietnamese province's assistance. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 23 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/735

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VAN TIEN DUNG SPEAKS AT ARMY ECONOMIC MEETING

BK221119 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Report by "P.V." on the All-army Production and Economic Building Conference held in Hanoi "recently"]

[Text] A conference was held in Hanoi recently by the Defense Ministry to assess the results of production and economic building among all army units in 1985 and to discuss the fulfillment of all planned norms for this task in 1986.

Attending the conference were heads of various organs and general departments subordinate to the Defense Ministry and of various military regions, armed branches, and military services. Also present were cadres from all national defense enterprises and units responsible for production and economic building. On behalf of the Defense Ministry, Lieutenant General Tran Sam, vice defense minister, presided over the conference.

After a spirited debate, the conference animously agreed:

In 1985, despite the fact that it had to concentrate on maintaining combat readiness and fighting, our army has scrupulously carried out all production and economic building tasks entrusted by the party and state and has recorded remarkable achievements. It has exerted great efforts to participate in the building of various major state projects and the development of various important areas, as well as engaging in production and construction activities to meet the needs arising from the livelihood of soldiers.

In organizing and using army forces to carry out economic work, various suitable production and economic building methods have been designed by our army. These include the forces that are specialized in building various state or army economic, industrial, and agricultural projects; the national defense enterprises that engage in production for national defense purposes and, at the same time, devote an appropriate part of their production capacity, manpower, and technical equipment to producing goods for consumption and export; and combat units that take part in production and economic building to support the army and help develop the local economy. By organizing and using its forces to carry out economic work under these methods, our army has been able to develop combined strength on its production and economic building

front and combine national defense with the economy and production with combat duty in all strategic areas.

In 1985, by focusing their production and economic building activities on productivity, quality, and efficiency, the forces specialized in economic work have fulfilled 135 percent of the planned norm and the forces responsible for combat duty 103 percent.

However, in the field of production and economic building, our army still has to solve many existing problems, especially the delay in changing its production organization and economic management system. Efforts have not yet been made to satisfactorily use its potential in terms of manpower, land, industrial capacity, and materials. Due to a failure to ensure high productivity, quality, and efficiency, it is still unable to balance part of its budget and materials so as to help the state overcome all common difficulties.

On the basis of assessing the results of production and economic building in 1985, the conference unanimously decided:

In 1986, all army forces engaged in economic work must strive to overcome existing shortcomings, successfully effect new changes in management, and practice socialist economic accounting and business. While concentrating efforts on satisfactorily fulfilling their training task, work related to combat readiness, and fighting assignments, all units must strive to successfully create firm on-the-spot rear services so that, together with localities, they can ensure the livelihood of soldiers, especially those on the frontline. Together with various sectors and localities, they must participate in building a number of economically and militarily strategic areas. They must also turn out more and more products for their own consumption and for export to obtain foreign currency and to accumulate wealth for society.

During its working session, the conference was very elated to welcome Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Minister of National Defense who attended and addressed the conference. After pointing out to the conference that production and economic building is a long-term strategic task of our army, the senior general warmly commended all units of the army for their labor productivity, diligence, and creativity as well as their achievements in the production and economic building task. He affirmed that realities show that our army can carry out the economic development task effectively.

Dealing with the orientation and objective of the economic building task of the army, the senior general pointed out that the production and economic building task of our army plays a very important role in supporting the new strategy on socioeconomic development and in combining national defense with economic building tasks for the 1986-90 period and the subsequent years. This task must effectively contribute to the cause of national industrialization and strengthening national defense. To fulfill these objectives, the army must act as an assault force and, together with localities and sectors, build a number of economic establishments in important strategic regions. The army

must participate in economic building tasks such as agricultural production, including forestry and fishery, industrial production, and export goods production. The army must also build economic projects, satisfactorily carry out transportation work, and expand service activities, especially technical services. While formulating projects, the army must firmly grasp the economic task and objective and must use the general military and economic situation and the military-socioeconomic situation of each sector and in each area to come up with accurate and optimal plans. We must organize production and build an appropriate economic management mechanism to triumphantly develop the combined strength of the entire army in order to participate in labor productivity and to strengthen the economy, thereby consistently developing the quality and effectiveness of our economic building task.

After a five day working session, the all-army production and economic building conference concluded with a determination to positively and urgently carry out triumphantly the 1986 economic building task of the army.

/12913

CSO: 4209/329

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI MILITARY REGION REVIEWS POLITICAL TASK

BK211143 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by Phuc Nghia]

[Text] The Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and the Capital military Region Command recently held a conference with chairmen and secretaries of party committees of wards and districts in the capital to firmly grasp Hanoi Party Committee resolution No. 20 on the program of action to implement the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on the party political policy and its leadership mechanism in the army. The conference also heard reports on results of the National Defense and local military tasks of the capital army and people in 1985 as well as their 1986 tasks.

Attending the conference were Le Van Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, and all members of its standing body.

Lieutenant General Lu Giang, member of the standing body of the Hanoi Party Committee, secretary of the Military Region Party Committee, and commander of the Capital Military Region, on behalf of the Municipal Party Committee reported on the 12-point program of action. The program stressed the strengthening of education, heightening vigilance against the enemy, and improving combat readiness to carefully prepare for combat plans, mobilize the people, combine economic with national defense tasks, and satisfactorily maintain political security. The program is also designed to oppose the multifaceted war of sabotage, enhance the armed forces' quality, build material and technical bases, improve the local people's logistics, and satisfactorily carry out policies on rear services and so forth.

Last year, Hanoi mobilized many detachments of the militia force and the S-12 unit to participate in building the Vi Xuyen defense line in Ha Tuyen Province and organized training tasks on mobilizing reserve troops and using technical equipment. A general plan was formulated combining the economic development task with that of national defense for 11 wards and districts. It is noteworthy that in its induction task, Hanoi started from a weak unit in 1980 to become a strong unit in 1985 and has been ranked the second leading unit among 40 provinces and cities throughout the country.

Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, urged chairmen and secretaries of party committees of wards and districts to satisfactorily lead and supervise the national defense and political tasks of the capital in 1986 and subsequent years. They must return the capital military region into a strong region worthy of its title as capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER ON VISIT TO WESTERN CAMBODIA

BK201431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Feb 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article: "In Western Cambodia"---date not given]

[Text] When going to Cambodia in the middle of the dry season, you should go to the western region. There, you will see clearly our people's rebirth, revolutionary stalwartness, and loyalty to the revolution along with the close PRK-SRV militant solidarity. That was what Comrade Hun Sen told us during a Phnom Penh press conference.

I have visited several places in eastern Cambodia and always wanted to see the western region with the historic angkor relics of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, immense ricefields of Battambang; and Cambodian people and troops siding with the Vietnamese volunteer troops to defend firmly the country's border daily and hourly, to build the country, and to prevent the Pol Pot remnant troops from returning for sabotage operations.

Finally, my wish came true. We went through Kompong Chnan, Pursat, and Battambang to Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey. The PRK Ministry of Communications, with the assistance of its Vietnamese counterpart, was having the major axes of communications repaired. Along the first half of our route to Siem Reap-Oddar Menachey, many new bridges have been built and many stretches of road covered with asphalt while the second half of the route was still rough, with pebbles and stones where red dirt was easily stirred up in the dry season.

I thought life there would reflect some wartime characteristics because of the burning situation in the region with frequent enemy harassment. However, when I was standing in the heart of Sisophon, such thoughts were dispelled. The Sisophon market was as crowded and busy as always and had all the commodities that Phnom Penh did. Ricefields in Sisophon were cultivated, and the people in Sisophon were leading a normal life, conducting all social activities regularly.

Beijing radio and the Pol Pot radio station in Yunnan, China, have several times broadcast propaganda about the liberation of Sisophon to establish a base for the tripartite coalition government. However, seven years have elapsed since the overthrow of the Pol Pot clique, and Sisophon still stands firmly with its people looking to the revolution and confident in their advance toward building a life of plenty and happiness.

We owe such a life to the victories won in the past and to the wholehearted assistance of the Vietnamese volunteer units, the chairman of the Sisophon People's Committee told us. In Sisophon, I have heard the cadres and people of our friendly country praise eagerly the Vietnamese volunteer units for their examples of self-denial in fulfilling their noble proletarian international obligations.

During the first years following liberation, when the Sisophon people had to endure all kinds of privations, the fraternal Vietnamese gave rice, medicine, clothes, and foodstuffs to the Sisophon people; built schools and medical stations; and restored production.

The longer they stay, the more friendly and comradely the Vietnamese become to the Sisophon people, whose hearts are deeply engraved with the image of Vietnamese soldiers and cadres who have saved them and helped them build a beautiful new life. The people in several villages and communes have been writing letters to the local authorities to request permission for Vietnamese soldiers to stay when the people heard the soldiers' tour of duty had ended and it was time for them to return home.

When the Vietnamese soldiers had to depart, it was truly an emotional event, imbued with affectionate attachment. In the office of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial Party Committee, Comrade (Cham Sol), member of the KPRP Central Committee and Siem Reap Provincial Party Committee secretary, received us warmly.

After shaking hands, I expected to hear a general report like those I had heard in several other places. There was no such report here. The meeting was instead a cordial and open talk among brothers in the same family about what had been done and what remained to be done in an atmosphere imbued with sincerity, love of the fatherland and people, and the boundless appreciation of the close PRK-SRV militant solidarity.

Siem Reap Province has restored agricultural production, animal raising, and fishing rather quickly and has exploited forest products and handicrafts fairly well.

The people's system of administration has been established firmly at all levels. Schools, medical stations, and dispensaries can be seen everywhere. Binh Tri Thien Province has given wholehearted support in terms of seed, material, and agricultural products to Siem Reap; has helped build fishing trawlers; and has built industrial installations for Siem Reap.

Comrade (Cham Sol) told us: Siem Reap is famous for its ancient temples and pagodas. They are the precious assets resulting from hundreds of years of labor. In modern history, we have gained another asset--the PRK-SRV fraternity and combat alliance. Our country will preserve this asset forever.

At night in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, under the fairy light of a full moon and amidst the millennial silence of the jungle, the temples of Angkor Wat, Angkor

Thom, Bayon, Baphuon, and Phnum Kraoh; the majestic vestiges of the ancient Khmer kingdom, stand out even more beautifully. Since war and time have caused great damage, what little is left for the PRK regime has become all the more valuable.

Our friends are well aware of the Angkor civilization and are determined to preserve it. Besides the soldiers, holding their weapons firmly, whom we came across there, there were also cultural research cadres whose duties were to study and preserve those priceless cultural projects of the indomitable Khmer nation.

My dream of going to western Cambodia in the dry season has come true. This dry season, there are no more bases of the remnant troops of the Pl Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk cliques along the Cambodian-Thai border. Although the reactionaries have not ceased their acts of sabotage, behind the border defense line firmly guarded by PRK-SRV militant solidarity still reigns a reborn and developing life of the people of our friendly country, who are firmly defending their country and successfully building a beautiful life.

Western Cambodia has grown very close to Vietnam and is a place where the people are performing wonders daily and hourly.

/12913

CSO: 4209/329

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL URGES YOUTH UNION BROTHERHOODS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial] Organizing brotherhoods among the Youth Union chapters in the army and those in organs and in localities where troops are stationed is at present a widespread activity form in many places which serves to help the Youth Union chapters to coordinate the steeling, educating and motivating of youths so that they take the lead in fulfilling combat, labor, and work missions. That is also an important measure for consolidating military-civilian solidarity and strengthening the people's war battlefield status, especially in the areas that are important economically and with regard to national defense, such as in border areas, cities, highly populated industrial zones, etc.

By organizing brotherhoods with Youth Union chapters in localities in which troops are stationed, and by means of those activities, many Youth Union chapters in units throughout the army have helped one another achieve results in building strong Youth Union activities and in steeling Youth Union members and youths. Many Youth Union chapters in the army have helped chapters in places where troops are stationed to step up their activities, encourage a spirit of emulation and the creation of movements, and bring into play the assault role of youths in production, maintaining order and security, and being prepared to set out to fulfill the mission of defending the Fatherland. For their part, many Youth Union chapters in localities where troops are stationed have actively assisted the units in educating and steeling the enlisted men with regard to will, discipline, moral quality, and the work style of troops of Uncle Ho. However, in many places the organization of brotherhoods is still formalistic and lacks richness with regard to contents. Attention has not truly be paid to political effectiveness but has been restricted to a number of specific activities, such as road building, rice harvesting, afforestation, etc. So that brotherhoods can attain high quality it is necessary to clearly determine the goals and significance of tasks, with correct directions and actions. At the same time, there must be programs and plans to coordinate activities in each period of time between the two sides, in order to be appropriate to the situation and political missions of the units and localities.

The common direction and basic contents of brotherhoods between the Youth Union organizations in the army and those in places where troops are stationed

is to increase the effectiveness of the Youth Union work in the both the units and the localities so that both sides can contribute more effectively in developing the units and localities. Especially, the two sides must assist each other in order to do a good job of educating and raising the level of consciousness of communist ideals and the responsibility of youths toward developing and defending the Fatherland, the civilized way of life of the new socialist man, etc. The Youth Union organizations in the units must take the initiative in cooperating with and assisting the Youth Union chapters in places where troops are stationed to develop the strengths and overcome the weaknesses of the local Youth Union organizations and youth movements, especially with regard to maintaining security and social order and enthusiastically fulfilling their obligation to defend the Fatherland, creating a civilized way of life, eliminating backward habits and customs, and ending negative manifestations in labor and life. On the other hand, it is necessary to obtain the assistance of the local Youth Union chapters in educating, motivating, and steeling Youth Union members and youth in the units. The Youth Union cadres and Youth Union chapter committees of both sides must be closely allied in a spirit of comradeship, continually exchange opinions, discuss and reach agreement on measures, make the effectiveness of youth education the goal, and help one another improve the ability of the Youth Union chapters to act.

The organization of brotherhoods between the Youth Union organizations in the army and those in places where troops are stationed is practical and useful. The party organizations and commanders must be concerned with leading, guiding, and assisting the Youth Union chapters in their units, and with creating conditions for the brotherhoods to have an effect.

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CSO: 4209/260

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SMUGGLERS POSING AS TROOPS CAPTURED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 85 p 3

[A Story of Security column by Nguyen Tran Thiet: "Tracking Down People Posing as Troops"]

[Text] One day early in 1985 a border defense post on the Vietnam-Cambodia border sent out an all-points bulletin which requested the immediate detention of a Willys vehicle bearing a military license plate, which was carrying three officers, was commanded by an officer with a captain's insignia, and was driven by a master sergeant.

By the end of that day, no guard post at intersections in Ho Chi Minh City had attained any results. Where had the Willys and the people in uniform disappeared to? Who were they? Spies? smugglers? Or were they military personnel of a unit stationed on the border. They had to be tracked down immediately in order to reach a conclusion as soon as possible.

A Story That Took Place on the Border

As usual, every vehicle crossing into Vietnam from Cambodia had to pass by two checkpoints--one Cambodian and one Vietnamese--which were less than a kilometer apart. In accordance with regulations, our friends pay more attention to vehicles going from Vietnam to Phnom Penh and we pay attention to passengers and vehicles entering Vietnam.

That day, the person with Master Sergeant's insignia who was driving presented his papers. The border defense troops requested permission to inspect the cargo. The person wearing a Captain's insignia handed him an identity card and orders, then said, "I am an officer in charge of rear services. I guarantee that those two crates of goods were purchased for the unit." When the guard did not obey his authoritative words the "Captain" appeared to be angry, "How mechanical! OK, lift up the barrier. We will carry the crates into the station. They should not be inspected by the side of the road, where our friends can watch."

Persuaded by that reasonable opinion, the guard lifted up the pole blocking the road. The vehicle did not stop, but sped ahead, taking with it all secrets of the people in it, the vehicle, and its cargo.

From an Address Left Behind

When the driver presented the papers the guard recorded in his log book: "Captain Nguyen Nam, unit 7422, license number ... signed by Lt. Col. Le Van Thu."

About 20 kilometers from the border defense post there was a regiment with that designation. Wasting no time, the commander sent someone to carry out an investigation. The regimental commander, Lt. Col. Le Van Thu, affirmed that the unit had no Willys vehicles and do Captain Nguyen Nam, and that within the past 2 months no one had been sent to Phnom Penh on official business. He recalled that 2 years previously the unit had allowed First Lieutenant Nguyen Nam to leave the army because of disability.

The problem that was posed was to find out whether Captain Nguyen Nam and First Lieutenant Nguyen Nam were the same people. Nam was from Nghe Tinh Province. After receiving his discharge papers, did he return home or remain in the city and join a "gang" to earn an illegal livelihood?

After only 3 days the investigators learned two valuable facts: the first was that the guard remembered very clearly that the Captain had a Nghe An or Ha Tinh accent. Second, there was found in the files the Binh Trieu railroad station a statement by First Lieutenant Nguyen Nam: When he saw that I could not buy a train ticket a youth about 25 years old suggested that I lend him my identify card and orders and he would buy a ticket for me, if I paid him 50 dong. I agreed. he took my papers and disappeared." Thus a crook had tricked First Lieutenant Nguyen Nam to obtain his official papers. They changed his name slightly, made a false seal of unit 7422, and forged the signature of Lt Col Le Van Thu. The criminals had to be pursued elsewhere.

Accounting for the Willys Vehicles Entering the City

On the day that incident occurred, more than 20 Willys vehicles entered the city from all directions. After eliminating those that were in the city prior to 1500 hours, when the border defense post called on the telephone, suspicion was focused on six vehicles. It was verified that drivers of five of the vehicles had presented proof of their itineraries, which were attested to by passengers in the vehicles. The sixth Willys belonged to the Banking Middle School. The driver declared that he had taken the vehicle to the motor pool on Le Qui Don 3 days ago to be repaired and had not set foot outside the city. His claim was verified by the school's board of directors and by people in the organ and neighborhood. At the motor pool on Le Quy Don Street investigators found that the Willys had been dismantled.

Had the clues needed to track down the criminals been eliminated by the crooks who pretended to be troops? The public security police of focused their suspicion on the vehicle belonging to the Banking Middle School. It was very possible that the vehicle had been used to violate the law and had been dismantled the previous night. If that were the case, on the underside of the vehicle, especially the tires, there would still be a layer of road grime.

The investigators returned to the motor pool. While looking for the "road grime" they found a very strange item: a metal sheet in the rear seat of a Toyota. A certain passenger had an "idea" and a sheetmetal worker had to be very skilled to make a secret trunk in the car that was good enough to deceive even the most experienced inspectors. Who ordered it and who made it? Ba U, a sheetmetal worker, was called in. Confronted with the evidence and unable to argue, Ba U had to admit the truth.

Admissions of Guilt

The smuggling ring was captured. Huynh Phu, its leader, dropped his head and admitted his crimes: "We knew that in Phnom Penh there were some goods that if we could bring back to Saigon we could sell at a 300 or 400 percent profit. We had to way to get past the border. Only after I tricked First Lieutenant Nguyen Nam did I have the documents needed to go to Phnom Penh. At P market I met a Cambodian who had a Vietnamese wife and had lived in Saigon under the Thieu regime. We pooled our resources. I sought people and a vehicle to transport the goods.

In the "gang" of Huynh Phu there was a person who had been in the army. His name was Tran Huu. He had been a master sergeant and a driver for regiment S. Phu had proposed to Huu, "Retire from the army and live with me. I'll find you a wife and give you and your wife a house of no less than 50 square meters, provided that..." Tran Huu pursued his material interests. Because he had official documents, and had made several trips to Cambodia, he would be able to do his work for the gang.

The cooperative motor pool on Le Quy Don Street a place where Phu rented out vehicles at the price of 200 to 500 dong per hour. When the Banking Middle School brought in a vehicle to be repaired, Ba U informed Huynh Phu immediately. Huynh Phu played cards with the driver:

"Lend me your car for 3 days and I'll give you 5,000 dong."

"What will I have to do?"

"You won't have to do anything. You only have to remain at your office during that time. Say that your vehicle is being repaired.

"I agree."

Tran Huu attached a false military license plate to the Willys so that he could take his fellow gang members to Phnom Penh. when he was stopped and questioned Huynh Phu, afraid that his goods would be investigated and that he would be arrested, ordered Huu to speed away and flee.

"How did you get past the check points?"

"We took off the military license plate and put on a civilian license plate. The passengers in the vehicle took off their military uniform put on civilian clothes, with a letter of introduction saying that they were returning after a visit to the The Holy See at Tay Ninh."

"You hired Ba U to make a hidden compartment."

"We bought a junked vehicle in Ha Nam Ninh Province and had it repaired. If we had our own vehicle with official registration we could have crossed the border more easily. With a compartment under the back seat we would certainly have had an easier time."

When we searched the houses of Huynh Phu and his cohorts we confiscated more than 1 million dong, many letters of introduction and work orders printed in advance, and a number of false seals, including one for unit 7422 on which was engraved the name of Lt. Col. Le Van Thu.

The smugglers who pretended to be soldiers were dragged out into the light.

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CSO: 4209/260

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FLIGHT, CAPTURE OF FULRO OFFICER

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 85 p 2

[Security Front column by Ho Xuan Thuy: "The Price That Must Be Paid"]

[Text] Less than 3 months after returning from a reeducation camp Y Din again abandoned his family and village and fled into the jungle to join FULRO. United Front for the Struggle of Oppressed Races

Mass public opinion on that matter was quite seething. Some people thought that he was no longer a member of our Tay Nguyen ethnic group and did not want to earn his living on the slash-burn fields, but wanted to live as a pig or a fox in the jungle. Other people said that Y Dinh's nature would not change even if he were beaten to death. Soon after returning from reeducation camp, where he had been sent for the crime of belonging to FULRO, he again went to join FULRO. It was certain that "they" had forced him to go.

H' Mai, the wife of Y Din, was a woman who was very skinny because she worked all day long, and who seldom spoke. She sat by the stove holding her baby, looking out the door with her red eyes. Now and then she would pick up pieces of burning firewood and push them toward the middle of the stove. Thick smoke filled the house. At that moment cadre T arrived to visit her. H' Mai said, choked with emotion, "Y Dinh fled into the jungle last night to join FULRO."

"Before he fled into the jungle, what did you see him preparing? Did he often meet with anyone in the village or in the fields?" T cleverly asked probing questions.

"I only know how to tend the fields from early in the morning, before the sun rises, and don't return home before dark, so I don't know anything." H' Mai paused and relit a tobacco pipe that had gone out. She continued, "During the past several days Y Dinh often went with Y Lun. At first I thought that they had become friends to set bird traps or mouse traps. Only now do I know that he was up to no good." H' Mai thought a moment and said slowly, "I didn't see, but heard something. Before Y Din and Y Lun fled a FULRO group commanded by Y Khin came to the area of the slash-burn fields at Na Xuoc at the foot of Mt. Chu Minh. They forced my husband to follow them and threatened to kill him if he didn't."

Y Khin was a member of the M'Nong ethnic minority group. Before the liberation he had been a soldier under the Thieu regime and at one time served as a commando for the Americans. In 1976, a number of people who had been involved with the old regime, including Y Khin, joined FULRO to oppose the revolutionary regime. During our armed forces' strong mopping-up operations against the FULRO bases, a number of them were killed, others were terrified and had to surrender to the authorities, while the rest, most of them leaders and commanders, including Y Khin, fled to hide across the Cambodian border. Afterwards their masters ordered them to return and resume activities.

Much information provided by the masses helped the mass proselytizing units follow the footprints of the FULRO group commanded by Y Khin, which was operating in the vicinity of the Eccolo and Ehaso streams and north of the Krongana river, where there were concentrated many corn and rice fields belonging to the people. One day T, a member of a reconnaissance unit, received information from an informant that that night Lt. Col. Y Khin, deputy commander of FULRO's third military region, would secretly enter a hamlet to meet with bad people at the house of Y Xin, the father of Y Khin. There they would drink rice wine to celebrate the death anniversary of Y Khin's mother. A number of bad people were invited to plot against the local movement. Three FULRO members from the hamlet would protect Y Khin.

Night fell, covering the mountains and jungles of the Central Highlands. It was cold and the cold fog penetrated people's bodies. There was quiet and occasionally the barking of dogs could be heard in the hamlet. Nearly everyone in the hamlet had gone to bed. Here and there light shone from houses where people were still awake. At the house of Y Xui the drinking gradually subsided and the people began to leave for home after the wine began to make them dizzy. Some of them passed out on the spot and lay on the floor. At one end of the house there were still some people who were still fairly sober. They were sitting close together, whispering.

If anyone among the people lying drunk in the middle of the floor staggered up and slowly climbed down the stairs, he would then disappear into the pitch black night.

At the designated location, investigator T met the informant, who had come to give him urgent news, "Y Khin had arrived and is being warmly received by his cohorts." "Did they see you running here?" asked investigator T circumspectedly. "You've nothing to worry about, they don't know!"

According to plan, after leaving open the routes Y Khin and his cohorts used to enter the hamlet that night, the mobile border defense forces assembled at the designated place and secretly deployed into many columns to block off the exit from the hamlet, while also secretly moving up to the stairs behind the stilt house of Y Xui. An armed team led by investigator T quickly opened the front door and shined a flashlight on the group of people who were gathered together in the rear of the house. Taken by surprise, they were all terrified and tried not looking at the light reflecting from the barrels of the AK's. A voice called out sharply, "Everyone sit still. Resistance is futile." From the milling crowd a person with hair down to his shoulders rushed out the back door. He intended to take advantage of the darkness to escape, but before his feet hit the ground he was struck by a strong blow to the face. He cried "Oh!" and then fell like a fallen tree.

He was Y Khin. His FULRO guard had also "fallen into the net" when they sneaked into the hamlet.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

HELP DRILLING CAMBODIAN WELLS--Since the beginning of the year, the artesian well-drilling enterprise of Song Be Province has started drilling artesian wells at 12 spots in the southern districts of the Cambodian Province of Kandal. This is the second time the enterprise has helped Kandal Province in this task. Three wells have been completely drilled thus far, bringing the number of such wells in Kandal to five. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Feb 86 BK] /12913

SOVIET SHIP HANDLED--The feeder lash and pilot boat enterprise in Nam Dinh City held a send-off ceremony in early spring to receive the first batch of feeder lash craft from the Soviet ship "Aleksey Kosygin." To fulfill this task, the enterprise had to make preparations step by step and quickly stabilize its organization and management according to the new production system, by inspecting all the canals and waterways, and grasping all the experiences in handling sea-going ships. On 16 February, the Thang Long 06 and TK-15 boats of the enterprise were sent out to tow the two batches of feeder lash craft from the Soviet ship "Aleksey Kosygin" in the Bac Bo Gulf into Hanoi and Nam Dinh cities. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Feb 86 BK] /12913

LANG SON SECURITY NETWORK--The Lang Son Provincial Party Committee has instructed the local armed and security forces to reorganize residential areas and defense lines in various border districts and villages. The security forces have helped people's security teams in these districts and villages consolidate themselves, improve their quality, and carry out work related to population and household management. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 19 Feb 86 BK] /12913

SONG BE HELPS KRATIE--The forestry sector of Song Be Province has helped Cambodia's twin province of Kratie establish forestry maps and build a timber processing factory. Cadres from Song Be Province have helped their Cambodian friends draw maps of forestry zones involving 500,000 hectares forests with many valuable forest products. This includes 87 percent of unexploited forests. Song Be also has helped its twin province build a timber processing factory with a daily output of 6 cubic meters of timber. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4209/337

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS INTERIOR MINISTRY CONFERENCE

BK190905 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] The Ministry of Interior recently held a conference in Hanoi to review its 1985 tasks and to discuss orientations and tasks for 1986. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior chaired the conference.

The conference used resolution of the Fifth CPV Congress and of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth plenums as the basis for its discussion. The conference welcomed the great victories scored by our party, army, and people in carrying out the two strategic tasks. It also made a general assessment of developments, shortcomings, and weaknesses in the people's public security force in national defense and in maintaining social order and safety during the past five years, especially in 1985.

Concluding the conference, Comrade Pham Hung pointed out that the task of maintaining social order and safety in the new situation is very heavy. It requires all units of the people's public security force to strive to develop their dynamism and creativity in carrying out the pressing and urgent tasks of 1986, satisfactorily maintain national security and social order and safety, accelerate the mass movement for national defense, and improve family management and other concrete measures to strengthen security and safety in subwards, villages, towns, organizations, enterprises, schools, and hospitals. We must continue to build a pure, firm, and strong people's public security force by accelerating the program of action in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's six teachings, building comprehensively firm and strong units, and accelerating the emulation movement for national security in the entire people's public security force, thereby scoring outstanding achievements to greet the Sixth CPV Congress.

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CSO: 4209/329

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS MEETING ON CON DAO DISTRICT

BK231700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with leading cadres of Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone and Con Dao District, representatives of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, secretaries of youth unions in the Nam Bo provinces and cities, representatives of the Central Institute of Planning, and a number of researchers on Con Dao.

The meeting heard reports on the survey, study, and assessment of natural resources of Con Dao in terms of historical objects, agriculture, sea, and climate and estimated the reconstruction of the site of historical relics as well as the entire district of Con Dao. In the face of the destruction and disappearance of many historical relics due to the passing of time and scanty protection, work related to the preservation and reconstruction of Con Dao's historical relics was the first and foremost topic discussed at the meeting.

Meanwhile, survey and planning work and the formulation of economic and technical theses, as well as the enforcement of measures to muster funds and gather contributions from youths and the people in the Nam Bo provinces and throughout the country will be intensively carried out with the aim of making the site of historical relics and entire district of Con Dao worthy of their political and economic position and historical importance in the country and the world.

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CSO: 4209/337

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER ON VFF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY SESSION

OW220749 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] The fourth plenary session of the VFF Central Committee closed in Hanoi this afternoon after three days of work.

The attendees enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who called on them and had a cordial talk.

During the three days of work, the conferees heard reports on and discussed the status of the front's work in 1985 and its tasks and work for 1986; they heard reports on the International Year of Peace, the 1985 world situation, and the situation on our country's northern border.

On this occasion, Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, presented emulation banners to the VFF chapters of Gia Lai-cong Tum and Hanoi Municipality, two localities that did a good job in carrying out the front's work in the past year.

The conferees issued a statement fully supporting the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, especially, Comrade Gorbachev's important statement of 15 January 1986 condemning the U.S. imperialists' arms race policy, especially their nuclear armament policy. The statement affirms that fully conscious of their responsibilities in the general situation and with regard to the destiny of all peoples, the Vietnamese people will do their best to positively contribute to the struggle to eliminate nuclear armaments and other mass extermination weapons; to end the arms race; and to ensure that all peoples and the whole of mankind can live in peace, independence, democracy, prosperity, and happiness.

At this afternoon's session, Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, had a talk with the conferees. He praised the efforts and progress noted in the front's work in the past year, which have contributed to boosting production and stabilizing the people's life. On the 1986 tasks of the front organizations, he stressed: The front's work consists of promptly drawing interesting experiences and good lessons so that they can be widely disseminated in front organization; specifically, going deep into the grassroots level and the masses and resolving practical problems facing the masses. It is necessary to bring about new changes for the better in the VFF system, in organization and work, and launch a patriotic emulation movement among the people to fulfill the 1986 state plan and score achievements in honor of the Sixth Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/329

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE QUANG DAO ADDRESSES TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

BK230510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] The Fifth VCTU Central Committee held its sixth conference in Hanoi on 20 February to review trade union activities in 1985 and discuss the orientation and tasks of trade unions for 1986.

A roundup report presented at the conference pointed out many achievements of trade union organizations in helping prepare and implement the 1985 state plan as well as in implementing Decisions No. 156 and 166 of the Council of Ministers and the resolutions of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, and eighth plenums.

Although 1985 was a year beset with difficulties in obtaining manufactured and raw materials, fuel, and energy as a result of repeated national calamities, trade unions joined all levels of administration in launching an emulation movement for revolutionary activities among workers and civil servants to develop collective mastery and promote initiative in tackling difficulties. An increasing number of new models reportedly emerged under this movement, typical of which were the following units: the export machine tools factory, Precision Machinery Plant No. 1, and Machine Tools Factory No. 1 of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals; the Thong Nbut Electromechanical Enterprise in Hanoi, the Kien Thiet Machinery Enterprise in Haiphong, the Long Tho Construction Materials Enterprise in Binh Tri Thienk and the Danang Cement Enterprise.

Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee, addressed the conference. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the comrade commended various trade union organizations for their achievements. He urged trade unions at all levels to perform satisfactorily all their main tasks--keeping themselves well informed of the resolutions of the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenums and developing workers' and civil servants' collective mastery in building and implementing various new managerial systems. Trade unions must continue to help implement various policies and systems toward workers and civil servants and to participate in market management and in consolidating and expanding socialist trade. They must motivate workers and civil servants to participate in strengthening the national defense and security against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and in building the party in order to score more achievements to welcome the Sixth Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/329

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NGUYEN HUU THO TOURS SUGAR PLANT, STATE FARM

OW240915 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly, recently toured the La Nga sugar refinery and the Phu Ngoc state farm of the Union of Sugar Enterprises No 2.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho visited the modern production chain of the La Nga sugar refinery which has a processing capacity of 2,000 tons of sugarcane per day, which is equal to 170 tons of sugar per day. Since its inauguration in April 1984, the plant has produced more than 17,000 tons of sugar for the country.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho toured the Phu Ngoc state farm where some 1,500 hectares of land have been cultivated in new sugarcane varieties and some other 2,300 hectares will be planted with high-yield sugarcane. Cuban experts have helped with the managerial and technical work pertinent to developing the state farm.

In his cordial talk with the cadres and workers of the sugar production sector, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho commended the achievements scored in production and economization and in ensuring the livelihood of cadres and employees of the plant as well as the state farm. He hailed the positive assistance of the locality and experts. He stressed the importance of sugar to the people's daily life and the national economy and pointed to the need to continue to raise the managerial and technical levels in order to unceasingly increase productivity, quality, and effectiveness in production. The land zoned for sugarcane planting must be used promptly to create a steady source of raw materials. This is a concern not only for the sugar production sector and foods industry but also for the local party organization and local administration which must cooperate in solving problems regarding many relations and specific policies.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho urged the leading cadres of the plant and state farm to pay special attention to taking care of the lives of workers and laborers in all aspects. He also urged them to unite with the experts and learn from their valuable experience.

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CSO: 4209/337

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VU DINH LIEU ADDRESS AT GARDENERS' CONGRESS

BK210757 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jan 86 p 2

["Text" of address by Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, at "recent" congress to set up Vietnam Gardeners' Association]

[Text] First of all, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, I heartily commend the Ho Chi Minh Museum, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Marine Products, the Ministry of Forestry, and many localities for having, in implementing Uncle Ho's testament, continuously promoted the movement to build "Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds; and for having, proceeding from this fairly widespread mass movement, realized the need to set up the Vietnam Gardeners' Association with a view to realistically contributing to accelerating this mass movement and making it ever more effective.

This movement not only is significant in the political, economic, and social fields; but it also helps bring into play all the potentials concerning labor, land, and more people's very rich and diverse experience in production, and it contributes to encouraging the planting of fruit trees, the breeding of fish, cattle, and fowls, tree planting, and afforestation, thus making our country more beautiful and prosperous, helping to improve the people's diet, and creating more sources of goods for domestic consumption and export.

In this sense, the movement has drawn an enthusiastic response from various sectors and echelons, especially from elderly persons, retirees, and agricultural-forestry-fishery production units of the state-run and collectivized economic sectors everywhere--from rural to urban areas and from the lowlands to the midland and mountainous regions--and as a result of this, it has quickly developed and now become a fairly widespread movement of the masses.

Also through this movement, we have been able to constantly enhance everyone's boundless respect and love for Uncle Ho and encourage them to always learn after him by striving to step up production, plant more trees, raise more fish, cattle, and fowls, and turn out more products for their own families as well as for society.

On this occasion, I would like to heartily commend the collectives and individuals from all over the country for the outstanding achievements they have recorded in the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds,

including those units and individuals we have failed to note, as mentioned at this conference.

I highly praise the Tan Quang Cooperative (My Van District, Hai Hung) which is situated in the middle of a narrow but densely populated (population density averaging 600 per square kilometer) stretch of flat land. Making full use of all available plots of land in the village, including those along the sides of roads, canals, and ditches, the cooperative has planted and carefully tended some half a million timber trees and produced tens of thousands of cubic meters of lumber to meet the construction demand of the various collectives and families. It is worth noting that the cooperative has supplied more than 300 cubic meters of mine-shoring lumber to the Quang Ninh Coal Mine. Tan Quang enjoys no special favorable conditions as compared with other localities. If other cooperatives in the lowlands strive to plant trees as Tan Quang has done, the lowlands will have forests and consequently, lumber and firewood all year around to meet the people's construction and consumption demand and particularly, to improve the local environment.

I commend Luc Ngan District for having set up a lichee area that is producing hundreds of metric tons of lichees for export every year. The Thai Nguyen Cast Iron and Steel United Enterprise has, by transforming ponds, lakes, and marshes and applying many technical innovations, increased its fish-breeding productivity to 7-10 metric tons per hectare on a large area; and it has supplied fish to workers and employees for food. I commend Group B-59, Special Zone X as a good model in combining national defense with economic construction. While always standing combat ready and fighting well, this unit has mobilized its personnel to step up production--planting trees and raising fish, hogs, and cows--with good economic results; and it has also encouraged and assisted the local people in carrying out production satisfactorily.

There are many other models from all parts of the country that should have been promptly commended for their achievements in the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds if we had had the time to check them out, especially those in the southern provinces. They serve as good examples for each locality and each region and constitute the valuable assess of the movement. Twenty three, especially the localities, must value and review their experience so as to popularize it.

However, these were only initial results. We hope that the movement will develop more widely and yield better and more practical results as instructed by the Comrade Premier [Thur Tuwowngs] at the previous conference.

The movement to build orchards and fish ponds has developed only in the Delta, the hilly areas, and some midland regions. There are still too few orchards and fish ponds in the mountain areas and their quality and productivity in general are poor, especially in the case of the orchards in Nam Bo. Plans have not yet been drafted to promote large-scale production establish specialized cultivation areas, and create large amounts of products of high economic values for local consumption and export.

Concerning fish ponds, our country has more than 2.3 million hectares of water surface, enjoys favorable tropical climatic conditions, and boasts many highly

productive model fish breeding establishments such as the Cong Hoa Hog Raising Enterprise, the Union of Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Enterprises, and the enterprises breeding fish in bamboo enclosures in Cam Thuy District, Thanh Hoa Province, and in An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces of Nam Bo. There are also model establishments raising shrimp for export in many localities, especially in the Mekong River Delta. The multiplication of these models is still too slow, however.

Concerning livestock raising, we have not yet effectively coordinated crop growing with animal husbandry to help promote intensive livestock farming and have not yet developed livestock raising to provide more manure for crop growing and fish breeding. We have not paid adequate attention to grass- and leaf-eating animals such as water buffalo, cows and oxen, rabbits, goat...which can be raised anywhere. Generally speaking, though many efforts have been made in livestock raising, this sector is still characterized by small-scale production which is not comprehensive, stable, and steady and which cannot turn out large amounts of goods.

The movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds serves as the core for the development of the movement to build orchards, fish ponds, and animal stables and the movement of family economy. Over the past few years, further development has been achieved thanks to the successful launching of the mass movement. This objective reality calls for the setting up of an organization to guide the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds, thereby enabling it to develop ever more widely and to become increasingly practical. For this reason, it is high time to establish an association of Vietnamese gardeners and to turn the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds into a widespread mass movement. I am happy that we are holding this congress today to set up the Vietnam Association of Gardeners [VNAG], a broad mass organization, to propagandize and teach gardening in our country. The association will serve as an active nuclei for the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds and as the core of the movement of gardening and family economy.

First of all, under the guidance of the association executive committee at the central level and of the provincial and city associations, and of their chapters in all localities, I am confident that the VNAG will satisfactorily fulfill its role, will motivate and guide the masses, and will disseminate its experience, thereby enabling the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds to develop ever more strongly and practically.

1986 is the first year of the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan. The ninth plenum of the party Central Committee affirmed that agriculture is the forefront. We must bring into full play the achievements already recorded and further promote agricultural production to attain at all costs the target of 20 million metric tons of grain in 1986. This is an extremely weighty and difficult task, but it is a task that we must strive to fulfill by all means. This calls for great efforts on the part of all sectors, echelons, and people. It also requires that all economic elements--state, collective, and family--closely coordinate with one another. More attention should be given to family economy, especially the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds and the movement for truck farming, pisciculture, and animal husbandry, thereby

enabling these movements to make great contributions to successfully fulfilling the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan as well as to comprehensively and steadily developing our agricultural, forestry, and fishery production and gradually advancing it to socialist large-scale production.

As the transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo has not been completed, we launched the movement in the provinces from Thuan Hai northward. This time, we expanded the movement throughout the country.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I declare the launching of the movement to build Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds to serve as a core for the national movement of orchards, ponds, and stables for the 1986-90 period.

I heartily suggest that all sectors, echelons, mass organizations, and installations throughout the country eagerly join this movement and conduct propaganda and education campaigns to make every person and every household well aware of the importance, purpose and objectives of the emulation so that they enthusiastically participate in the movement.

First of all, to make the movement successful, we should plan the building of Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds; plan the building of family economy in accordance with the formula VAC [orchards, ponds, stables]; build service installations to support production; provide seeds to primary production units; conduct the various procuring, processing, and selling operations; and promptly issue policies to encourage the development of gardening and family economies.

The Ministries of Agriculture, Water Conservancy, and Forestry should coordinate with the related sectors (Ministries of Education and Defense, and so forth...) and various local authorities to most satisfactorily organize and guide this movement. I expect the mass organizations (Vietnam Women's Union, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, trade unions, collectivized peasants association, elderly association, and so on...) to devise specific plans to organize and guide their members and the masses in practically joining this movement. In particular, there should be a vocational program for schools to plant trees, raise fish and other animals, and to do other trades and jobs.

The administration and specialized sectors in localities play the most important role in conducting propaganda to educate and mobilize the people to enthusiastically join this movement.

The Vietnam Association of Gardeners, once established, will play a particularly important role. The association will rely on this movement to grow vigorously and expand to every primary installation and, at the same time, to help promote the implementation of the slogan, "Proceed from Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds to build orchards and fish ponds in all households," so that every family and person can garden, plant trees, and raise fish and animals.

The movement of Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds, which serves as a core for the VAC movement, involves a practical economic and technical scope. I expect that all scientific and technical agencies, researchers, and economists will

study and review their experiences, and will cooperate with all sectors, localities, and the gardening association to quickly apply the scientific innovations, technical progress, and advanced experiences to gardening, thus helping develop the economy of orchards.

Propaganda agencies, the press, and radio and television stations should frequently introduce the typical models and advanced experiences of gardening, animal raising, and family economy in order to vigorously promote the movement.

To actively join the movement of Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds--the core of the VAC and family economy movements--and make the movement seething and widespread is to help implement the 5-Year 1986-90 Plan successfully. It is also mainly the way to express our profound gratitude to respected and beloved Uncle Ho and to practically make achievements to commemorate his 100th birthday.

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CSO: 4209/329

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DU MUOI SPEAKS AT HANOI CONSTRUCTION MEETING

BK231409 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0100 GMT 23 Feb 86

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 23 February]

[Text] Recently, Hanoi held a conference to review work related to capital construction during the past 5 years, 1981-1985, and to introduce many new measures for investment, organization, work performance, and management in this field aimed at implementing satisfactorily the plans for 1986 and subsequent years.

Attending the conference were Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the municipal People's Committee; Comrade (Do Quoc Phan), chairman of the state Capital Construction Commission; Comrade (Nguyen Manh Thiep), vice minister of building; and representatives from various sectors at the central level.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Do Muoi, on behalf of the party Central Committee and government, warmly praised and commended Hanoi for its achievements and progress in the field of capital construction over the past 5 years. He said: We are now embarking on the implementation of the 1986 plan--the beginning of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan--with a determination to implement satisfactorily all the recent resolutions of the party Central Committee and to score many outstanding achievements in honor of the 6th National Party Congress and 10th Municipal Party Organization Congress.

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CSO: 4209/337

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION ACTIVITIES AT BASIC LEVEL DISCUSSED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Oct 85 pp 7-9

[Article by Vu Binh Minh: "On the Activity Modes of the Youth Union Bases at Present"]

[Text] If you were a secretary of a basic Youth Union chapter and a cadre who was sympathetic toward youths and a sense of responsibility toward the Youth Union, it is certain that you would be concerned about the present situation, now that the party's Resolution 8 has been issued. The Youth Union at the basic level must have activity forms that are appropriate to the new requirements. We, people who keep in touch with that matter, are often also concerned and ask ourselves whether or not the activity forms of the Youth Union, including the organized units, allow youths to "do as they please" in that sphere, are too impoverished? But in fact, during the past 2 years, by means of the reflections of a number of basic-level secretaries expressed in the column "Problems at the Basic Level" (THANH NIEN, October 1984 to June 1985), and a number of specialized conferences, especially two conferences of the Youth Union Central Committee, the 8th and 10th, we have a basis on which to say that there is no lack of good activity forms. The creativity of the Youth Union cadres, Youth Union members, and youths in the production, commercial, and management bases are creating increasingly more diverse and rich Youth Union activities. There have been solid advances by the youth Union echelons in the concentrated industrial zones, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Hanoi, Quang Nam-Da Nang, etc., which have demonstrated that the Youth Union is capable of effectively guiding many activities. Furthermore, the Youth Union's participation in economic management is no longer limited to the production and commercial bases. The Party's Resolution 8, the main points of which deal with salaries and resolutely changing the management structure, opened the way for many very new activities. It may be said that if it fully understands and grasps the spirit of Resolution 8 and boldly organizes activities, any Youth Union chapter or member can contribute to attaining the Party's goals.

According to the spirit of the Party's Resolution 8, the youth movement must "further the development of production in accordance with a rational structure (sector, area, and component), and fully exploit the potential of labor, land trades, and the existing material-technical bases to develop production, with higher labor productivity, better product quality, and higher economic

effectiveness." To speak of production is first of all to speak of the youth forces at construction sites, state farms, state forests, factories, cooperatives, and the economic installations. The state and collective sectors are using a large part of their equipment, materials, and capital to produce material wealth and meet the needs of society. In those sectors, over the course of many years the activities of the youth union have been of high quality and there have appeared a large number of activity forms intended to "attain solid tasks, people, and organizations, and attain collective activity expenditures and the right to participate in management," the outstanding forms of which are:

- Youth construction projects (at all levels).
- Youth teams, factory departments, vehicles, and production shifts.
- Youth control teams and units.
- Young scientific-technical committees.
- Congresses of young cooperative members (in agricultural cooperatives).

Today the Youth Union echelons and basic chapters are using those forms to help youths participate in the reorganization of forces and new production lines, discover and cultivate young management cadres, and draft progressive norms regarding labor and the use of materials and fuel that are appropriate to the new production conditions. Such basic Youth Union chapters as those at the Port of Hai Phong, the Su Hai Duong and Dong Lach factories (Nha Trang), the Lua Viet paper mill and the Export Leather Shoes factory (Hanoi), the Hop Luc cooperative (Hai Phong), the Nam Dinh textile mill, the transportation unit of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectricity Project Construction General Corporation, etc., have flexibly utilized those forms and have rapidly met the requirements of changing the management mechanism at the basic level and resolutely eliminated activities which are administrative and bureaucratic and far removed from the Youth Union masses.

In addition to the forms mentioned above, the Youth Union also participates in developing production by direct methods, by organizing new production and commercial installations to enter into the economic sectors and localities which have many natural resources but are unable to exploit them. The forms of organizing basic-level and concentrated youth assault units has mobilized hundreds of thousands of youths. The youths have rapidly been brought into production and economic development and have been provided jobs and incomes. The Nhi Xuan and Do Hoa state farms (operated by Assault Youth forces from Ho Chi Minh City), the Long An Assault Youth regiment, the Hanoi Assault youth coal enterprise, etc., are operating effectively: they consistently attain and surpass the plan norms and have high productivity, the incomes of the youth increase rapidly, and capital is accumulated for the collective and the state. Because their morale and material lives are well provided for, the prestige and role of the Youth Union are heightened, and the organization, management, and cultivation of youths have undergone changes and are more lively and effective. From those lively realities, many lessons are being learned about the Youth Union organizations' mobilization of youths to

participate in economic development, improving living conditions, and developing culture in underdeveloped areas. We are confident that there will be experiences with persuasive force, but those things are only truly useful to cadres and bases which dare to take on new tasks and dare move close to youths and the actual situation of our country, and know how to organize them into powerful assault forces. But reality cannot be as simple as we imagine. That will help us recognize and employ the experience lessons more solidly. We know that some echelons and basic chapters are still hesitant for one reason: the cadres do not have experience in management activities. That weakness can be overcome in part by adding to the forces guiding the Assault Youth a number of young technical and management cadres. As for the other aspects, study, research, and the exchange of opinions will enable the entire Assault Youth apparatus to become a specialized activity of youths in production and commerce. By that means the Youth Union can draw in youths and enable them to rapidly become the masters of the nation, with enthusiasm and skill.

In addition to the goal of stimulating the development of production, Resolution 8 is also intended to stabilize the living conditions of working people, especially those of the cadres, workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces, with the state controlling production, distribution-circulation, the market, and prices."

To participate along those lines, our Youth Union has a powerful force of youths in the communications-transportation sectors, in state stores and marketing cooperatives, and in the financial, tax, and banking organs.

The activity forms of the Youth Union in circulation and distribution are intended to organize economic activities and contribute to bringing about a rapid return of capital, and help the state control money and goods, manage and organize the market and prices, and bring goods essential for daily life directly to consumers.

In that sphere, at present there are:

--Youth train and truck units.

--Self-managed youth goods shipments and self-managed youth days and weeks.

--Youth marketing agents.

--Control check-points and opposition to tax evasion.

--Youth stalls and stores.

The main contents of those activities are to ensure that goods are supplied in the correct quantities, with increasingly better quality, and on time; positively prevent the evils caused by wheeler-dealers, bring an end to the phenomena of goods being slipped to the outside, colluding to take advantage of price disparities, etc.

We have introduced the activities of Department Store No 2 (Ho Chi Minh City),

the youthstall of the Kim Lien restaurant in Hanoi, the Nam Dinh general commerce corporation, etc. With such models, we hope that it is possible to help you find rational activities for your basic chapters.

But in the sphere of circulation and distribution and controlling the market and prices, students and youths living in the subwards, housing clusters, towns, and cities can still participate in activities in the form of security youth assault units to control the streets and manage the market. After there were added the activity of security youth assault units participating in market management, the security youth assault units' activities have become more seething. In the past hanoi had security youth assault units in Ba Dinh Ward, and all precincts in Hoi An (Quang Nam-Da Nang) have security youth assault units. Especially, the security youth assault unit of the Communist Youth Construction Site of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Project, the security assault youth unit of the city of Ban Me Thuot, etc., have provided us with much good experience. During the first 6 months of 1985 the security assault youth of Cua Ong Ward (the city of Cam Pha) captured nine boats belonging to coal theft gangs, recovered 36 tons of coal for the state, uncovered dozens of instances of blackmarketing and tax evasion, confiscated goods, medicines, and foodstuffs for the public treasury, etc. During the currency exchange (September 1985) the security youth assault unit of Ho Chi Minh City uncovered more than 700 blackmarketing and ersatz goods production locations.

Clearly, with the form of security youth assault units youths can participate in market management activities where they live. Furthermore, the Youth Union can take the initiative in organizing service activities of the subwards and housing clusters, and have developed the state network, provided convenient service for the workers, and provided additional jobs for youths. The youths of Cua Nam Ward in Hanoi have expanded the management of cultural products, vehicle tending, and sundry goods, opened a number of refreshment stands, and increased the subward's income to 4 million dong per month. The actual situation has shown that if youths had not been boldly brought into those service activities many neighborhoods would still be unsanitary, many bars would have continued to appear, and it would be difficult to ensure that that essential goods in short supply reach the consumers. Although youths are not dominant in that sphere and there are few activity forms, they are supported by public opinion and may be further expanded.

In only two spheres of activity, in accordance with the goals of Resolution 8 we have brought out dozens of Youth Union activity forms to organize youths to participate in economic management. Those forms are as close to the basic level and the activity movement of youths as a body is to its shadow, and are continually improved to that they can be appropriate to the increasingly greater requirements. We believe that in the Youth Union's participation in economic management, the development of production, and the stabilization of living conditions, a Youth Union chapter or echelon which wants to utilize the movement may make use of one or many of the above forms.

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CSO: 4209/240

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION'S POLITICAL STUDY YEAR DISCUSSED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Oct 85 pp 16-18

[Article by Trung Kien: "On the Youth Union's Political Study Year"]

[Text] In the Youth Union's political-ideological work a matter of foremost importance is teaching communist thought and a scientific world view to youths. To equip youths with basic knowledge of the Marxist-Leninist world view is to enable them to understand the laws of revolution, transform that knowledge into belief, and on that basis organize and activate assault on the most burning battlefields of the great undertaking of building socialism and defending the Fatherland. The great President Ho Chi Minh also pointed out that "To the revolutionaries and people of Vietnam, Marxism-Leninism is not only a 'magic secret formula' and a compass, but is also a sun which lights our way en route to the final victory, to socialism and communism."

At present the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths is taking place very fiercely in our country and demands that youths have clear, definitive knowledge of the path we are taking and the goals we will attain. It demands that youths be able to distinguish between friend and foe and between right and wrong. In that struggle, Youth Union members must know how to use the scientific world-view of Marxism-Leninism as a sharp weapon against the insidious plots of the enemy and the multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese expansionists in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary powers. That is a basic task which cannot be neglected but is very difficult to implement.

In recent years the Youth Union has stepped up its political theory education for youths in the form of a "Youth Union political study year," with topics determined for each year. The Youth Union's 1985-1986 political year was carried out according to the topic "year of study of the basic matters of Marxism-Leninism."

After a year of carrying out the study year in the provincial Youth Union chapters we can isolate the following good experiences:

1. One of the measures for carrying out the political year deeply and widely and attaining high effectiveness is for the Youth Union echelons serving as staffs for the Party committee echelons to include plans for carrying out the

Youth Union's political study year in the annual work plans of the Party committee echelons. That is a very great help in carrying out the study year in the actual situation at the basic level, for by that means the direct guidance of the Youth Union's political theory education by the Party committee echelons can be planned and the situation of that work being crowded out by other ad hoc tasks. In Quang Nam-Da Nang the standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee has a plan to guide the district and city party committees in carrying out the teaching of Marxism-Leninism to youths. The deputy secretary of the standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee directly guided the district and city party committees and the relevant sections and sectors in the province in teaching the Youth Union chapters how to carry out the political study year. The propaganda-training departments of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and other provinces and municipalities, such as Hai Phong, Vinh Phu, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, etc., have plans regarding time, personnel, material conditions, etc., to help the Youth Union do a good job of carrying out the political study year.

2. So that the Youth Union's political study year can attain good results it is necessary to set up study guidance committees at all levels, under the direct guidance of the party committee echelons. That is an important measure to mobilize the combined strength of the relevant sections and sectors in the education of the young generation. The study guidance committee of Dong Nai Province consists of nine members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and is headed by the head of the Propaganda-Training Department. The activities of the Dong Nai guidance committee are of high quality. The provincial study guidance committee has a plan to regularly recapitulate experiences and report them to the standing committee of the provincial party committee in order to guide the district and city party committees in carrying out the political study year among youths. The study guidance committee has also worked directly with the people's Committee of Dong Nai Province to create the minimum material conditions for serving study at the district and basic levels. At the same time, the provincial guidance committee set up a cadre team made up of the cadres of the provincial Youth Union organization and the provincial propaganda-training section which works directly with districts which have not yet carried out the study year, in order to grasp the situation and recommend implementation measures to the local party committees. Because of such positive, active measures good results were attained with regard to the quality and progress of the Marxism-Leninism study year in Dong Nai.

Experience has shown that in order to create the combined strength of the study guidance committees it is necessary to have a clear division of responsibility among the members of the committee, under the direct leadership of the party committee echelons. For example, in Long An and Ho Chi Minh City the directives of the provincial and municipal party clearly state the responsibilities of the party propaganda-training departments, the Youth Union, the party schools, the trade unions, the governmental administrations, and the financial organs at all levels.

3. Be concerned with bolstering and managing the political study year instructors and reporters.

The actual situation of the carrying out of the Marxism-Leninism study year in the provincial and municipal Youth Union organizations has show that the quality of study of Youth Union members depends greatly on the capability and teaching ability of instructors and reporters. For that reason, the study guidance committees at all levels must take the initiative in finding forms and measures to bolster and manage the instructors and reporters. Many provincial and municipal Youth Union organizations have formed instructor networks for the political study years, and cooperated with the propaganda-training departments of the provincial party committees and party schools in training instructors for the districts and cities. Instructors for the political year at the basic level may selected from among party and Youth Union political cadres with middle or higher political levels, Marxism-Leninism instructors in the middle general schools, instructors in the district party schools, retired political cadres, etc.

The municipal trade union organization of Ho Chi Minh City had a roster of 30 municipal-level reporters, who were assigned certain specific topics. The municipal youth union chapter held a conference in August 1985 to recapitulate experiences of reporters during the first political study year. The municipal Youth Union organization took the initiative of forming a "Marxism-Leninism Education Center" for youths (the core of which was the Marxism-Leninism faculty of the normal school).

In a test class at the Mai Dong machinery plant, the municipality of Hanoi affirmed that to ensure that lessons are of good quality, before they are taught the basic Youth Union chapter must arrange for the instructor to grasp the situation at the basic level and understand the thoughts and aspirations of Youth Union members. If that is done the lesson will no longer be difficult, but will be more lively and attractive.

Many provincial Youth union chapters, such as those in Vinh Phu, Hai Hung, Dong Tha, and Dong Nai have also arranged for the provincial-level reporters to make actual visits to more firmly grasp the political theory level of the students. By menas of such forms and measures the lessons will be lively and appropriate to the level of understanding of Youth Union members in all spheres of social life.

4. Fully preparing study materials for Youth Union members is a very important matter in ensuring high quality in the political study year. The provincial Youth Union organizations of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Dong Nai, Hai Hung, Minh hai, and Thanh Hoa took the initiative to print study materials for the Youth Union and materials to guide instructors in teaching six Youth Union lessons. Experience shows that wherever Youth Union members have materials to study and research good results are attained in carrying out the Marxism-Leninism study year.

5. The Youth Union echelons must actively and positively contribute to improving the quality of the political study year by means of many different forms. The Ho Chi Minh City municipal Youth Union organization held a conference to present a model for political theory education among workers and civil servants. That model was a big help in the organization of political study and had a direct effect on improving the quality of the Youth Union

members' study. The basic Youth Union chapters in Hai Hung introduced the teaching of Marxism-Leninism into the combined Youth Union school system. A number of basic Youth Union chapters in Hanoi have strengthened the form of dialogues between reporters and Youth Union members about basic matters of the study contents. For example, the basic Youth Union chapters in Hanoi discuss lessons in the form of dialogues. That method has brought about rather good results.

6. Firmly grasping and categorizing youths in order to organize study is an indispensable requirement of the Youth union echelons. Because the level of political awareness and the working and living conditions of each category of Youth Union members are not uniform when carrying out the academic study year there must be a categorization in order to have appropriate study contents and forms. For example, youth in the villages and subwards are organized to study in concentrated classes for certain periods of time (idle agricultural periods in which production is little affected). youths who are industrial workers may study in the form of "political clubs" and "self-study groups," after which their knowledge is tested and discussions are held. Among youths who are students, the form of "specialized examinations on political theory" has drawn the participation of large numbers of students. Seventy-seven colleges and higher schools nationwide have held examinations taken by 70 to 90 percent of the students. The results attained in the examinations were very encouraging. With regard to both quantity and quality the examinations affirmed that our youths are not indifferent toward political matters and are not "bored" with politics, but that if there are lively and attractive working methods, forms that are appropriate to each youth category, and specific guidance measures, political theory education will attain high effectiveness.

The above are experiences that have been accumulated in carrying out the Marxism-Leninism study year in the provincial and municipal Youth Union chapters. They are only initial experiences. Teaching Marxism-Leninism to youths in accordance with the requirements of the present phase of the revolution is a basic matter but not a simple one. It must be carried out systematically, effectively, and continually. On the basis of the experiences in carrying out the political study year during the past year, we are confident that in the coming study year, which will bear the name "Uncle Ho study year," even better results will be attained.

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CSO: 4209/240

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DO MUOI SPEAKS AT MEETING--Recently, Hanoi held a conference to review work related to capital construction during the past five years, 1981-1985, and to introduce many new measures for investment, organization, work performance, and management in this field aimed at implementing satisfactorily the plans for 1986 and subsequent years. Attending the conference were Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Municipal People's Committee; Comrade (Do Quoc Phan), chairman of the state capital construction commission; Comrade (Nguyen Manh Thiep), vice minister of building; and representatives from various sectors at the central level. Addressing the conference, Comrade Do Muoi, on behalf of the party Central Committee and government, warmly praised and commended Hanoi for its achievements and progress in the field of capital construction over the past five years. He said: We are now embarking on the implementation of the 1986 plan--the beginning of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan--with a determination to implement satisfactorily all the recent resolutions of the party Central Committee and to score many outstanding achievements in honor of the 6th national party congress and 10th municipal party organization congress. [From the review of NHAN DAN for 23 February] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0100 GMT 23 Feb 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/329

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VIETNAM'S FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese Oct 85 pp 34-39, 44

[Article by Nguyen Tri: "Some Opinions on the Direction of Industrial Development in Our Country in Future Years"]

[Text] After the unification of the nation our Party affirmed a line toward industrialization. On the basis of the characteristics and specific situation of the initial phase of the period of transition to socialism, our Party emphasized "concentrating efforts on developing agriculture and advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production in a rational industrial-agricultural structure, and from the very beginning combining agriculture, the consumer goods industry, and heavy industry," and that "To develop agriculture and the consumer goods industry is to create a basis for the development of the heavy industry sectors. Furthermore, in order to develop agriculture and the consumer goods industry it is necessary to use and fully develop the existing heavy industry capacity and rationally building the heavy industry sectors necessary to supply electricity, coal, POL, fertilizer, insecticides, basic chemicals, ordinary implements, semi-mechanized and mechanized implements, construction materials, etc." (Footnote 1) (Documents of the Fifth Party Congress, v T1, p 61 Su That Publishing House, 1982)

Implementing the above-mentioned line and policy, the light industry and food industries have been developed relatively strongly. We have also increased investment in the electricity, coal, fertilizer, and construction materials sectors, stepped up exploration for and prepared to exploit oil and gas, reorganized production in the machinery manufacture and repair sector, etc.

In comparison to the period just after the unification of the nation the value of fixed property increased 2.5 times, the number of workers increased 1.3 times, and the total value of output increased 2 times. By the end of 1984 the industrial sector had 6, 414 installations and 2.8 million workers, among which 2,627 units are state or joint public-private units. Industry accounts for 27.05 percent of the total national income from production. The total value of industrial output accounts for 37.5 percent of total social output (at current prices).

However, if the actual situation of the industrial sector is evaluated in a general way it is necessary to pay attention to the following matters:

--Our country's heavy industry is still too young and weak. Every year we must import millions of tons of chemical fertilizer. The machinery sector provides agriculture with only a small number of small tractors, at a time when it still lacks semi-mechanized agricultural implements, insecticide sprays, etc. Because of the lack of machinery and equipment for processing and storage, the quality of subsidiary food crops is low and there is much waste caused by losses and spoilage. In addition, because of disregard for the production of replacement parts, it has not been possible to fully exploit the capacities of the existing machinery and equipment, to the extent that there is failure to maintain the production capacity attained in past years, and the slow development of the energy and fuel sectors has restricted the rate of development of industry specifically and the economy in general.

--In light industry there has been tardiness in overcoming imbalances in the production line (for example, between cotton spinning and cloth weaving and between the production of wood pulp). Especially, because of a shortage of raw materials many enterprises are always in a situation of slowed down production and the emergence of many negative phenomena in both production and life.

--Although the food industry has developed more rapidly than the other sectors, because there are as yet no specialized industrial crop cultivation areas, and there are deficiencies in the management mechanism, so it has not yet fully exploited the existing potential or met the requirements of society with regard to the quantity and quality of products as well as the effectiveness of production and commerce.

In general, in all specialized industrial sectors there has occurred the situation of waste in capital investment because investment lacks selected emphasis, lacks completeness, has low effectiveness, and the capital recovery period is too long because construction time is stretched out.

The mission of the industrial sector in future years will be extremely difficult and complicated: it must contribute to the attainment of the general economic and social goals which have been set for the 1980's and bring about a basic transformation in the actual situation of the economy, while also creating new production forces and preparing premises and forces for promoting industrialization, the principal contents of which are creating a modern industrial-agricultural structure and making a relatively developed heavy industry the hard core.

In order to fulfill that historic mission the industrial sector cannot merely rely on capital accumulation brought about by industry, but must make all-out efforts to gradually create its own necessary sources of capital accumulation. Therefore, in the remaining years of the 20th Century our country's industry must be developed along the following principal lines:

Selecting Industrial Sectors Capable of Creating Outstanding Impetus for the Economy and for Industrialization

In the process of economic development in general and industrial development specifically, any country must base itself on its potential with regard to natural resources, labor, and geographical position in determining the leading industrial sectors. But in the present circumstances of Vietnam, when the economy is still beset with many imbalances and when industry, especially heavy industry, is still young and weak, we do not yet have sufficient data for determining which industrial sectors will be the leading sectors in future years.

However, on the basis of the historical experiences of many countries which have passed through the industrialization phase, and on the basis of the recapitulation of Marxist theory, we can affirm that it is necessary to concentrate more effort on the mining industry in order to create a springboard for the development of industry in particular or the entire economy in general.

Karl Marx wrote, "As during the initial phase of industrial life, man and nature combine their activities and constitute the first roots of wealth, and once they are combined with labor and land, i.e. the first two sources of wealth, capitalism has an expansive force which permits it to increase its accumulation beyond the limits which superficially appear to be determined by the capacity of capitalism itself, i.e. by the value and quantity of the means of production (in which capitalism exists that have been produced." (Footnote 2) (Karl Marx, "Capital," book 1 vol III, pp 60-61, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976)

At present, and in future years, our country has and will continue to have plentiful labor forces. Every year the number of people of working age increases by at least 700,000 to 800,000. With the policy of the all-round development of agriculture, most of those labor forces will be used in intensive cultivation, increasing the number of growing seasons, clearing wasteland, developing industrial crops (rubber, coffee, tea, tobacco, etc.), and developing fishing and forestry. But when we speak of combining labor with land, from the point of view of industrial development we cannot neglect the mining sector, a sector without raw materials in which the object of labor is not the result of past labor but is merely the exploitation of free gifts of nature. Therefore, the capital investment consists practically only of equipment supplied in advance. By concentrating efforts on that sector we can both fully utilize the nation's plentiful labor forces and overcome a current bottleneck: the lack of foreign exchange with to import raw materials. Furthermore, the production cycle is short so the capital invested can be recovered quickly.

In order to develop the mining industry there must be a full, accurate evaluation of the nation's natural resources. In recent years geological exploration has developed to a certain degree and has allowed us to have greater understanding of natural resources and the strengths and weaknesses (of course, that work will be stepped up even more). In the sphere of mining we want to stress two primary products: apatite and bauxite. The matter of

mining apatite in the north is clear, but a principal policy that must be adopted at an early date is continuing to expand exploitation and promote ore grading in order to fully utilize type-II ores. Those are correct, effective measures for serving agriculture, creating sources of export goods, and earning foreign exchange in order to contribute to capital accumulation.

In the course of explorations we have determined with relative certainty the bauxite reserves in the south, which is one of the four areas in the world with large bauxite reserves. The long-range course is to produce aluminum from the bauxite, but the production of aluminum requires a great deal of electricity (a ton of aluminum requires about 17,000 to 18,000 KWH) and a rather large amount of investment capital. However, the future course must be divided into many phases. Before we have sufficient electricity and capital to produce aluminum we can process and export aluminum oxide (bauxite contains about 45 percent aluminum oxide). Then we will have the foreign exchange to develop industry into the first years of the 21st Century, when hydroelectricity will be rather well developed in the south. The aluminum smelting and manufacturing sector will become a leading industrial sector. By that time it may be said in a figurative way that we will have advanced on the basis of "land and water."

In addition to apatite and bauxite we also have a rather large number of minerals, such as tin, graphite, zinc, copper, chromite, etc., among which "rare earths" are minerals which will play a strategic role in the next century. Therefore, it is necessary to concentrate on developing the mining industry into a sector of strategic significance with regard to the development of industry, in order to create a source of initial capital for industrialization.

Develop More Strongly the Energy and Fuel Sector, While Maintaining a Policy of Rational and Economical Energy Use

In developing the energy sector it is first of all necessary to deal with electrical energy. At present, according to preliminary calculations for each dong in the total value of industrial output 0.2 kWh are required. The shortage of electricity has limited the development and application of industries which use much electrical energy. According to statistical data, at present the per capita output of electricity in our country is still low (not more than 80 kWh). Although many all-out efforts were made, the amount of electricity produced per industrial worker only increased from 583 kWh in 1976 to 762 kWh in 1983.

The necessity of the development of electrical energy keeping a step ahead is clear. However, here it is also necessary to recall once again the dictum of Lenin: "Large-scale mechanized industry requires national electrification. We must modernize industry, i.e. change over to electrification." (Footnote 3) (V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works," v 32 p 460, Su That Publishing House, 1970) With regard to our situation at present, it is still necessary to affirm the superior nature of hydroelectricity. Due to the special characteristics of Vietnam's hydroelectricity resources, the actual situation of construction during the past several years has shown that the cost of a kWh of

hydroelectricity is not much greater than the cost of a kWh produced by thermoelectricity. Furthermore, coal reserves are limited and mining expenses are increasingly steadily. Therefore, we must increase more rapidly the ratio of hydroelectricity in the electrical energy structure.

Another matter that must receive attention is that because the nation's terrain will not permit the formation of a nationwide electricity grid in the near future, in addition to the large hydroelectricity plants it is necessary to rapidly build many medium and small hydroelectricity works, primarily in Central Vietnam and a number of mountain-region provinces.

What is a suitable ratio for hydroelectricity in the electrical energy structure? The answer to that question must be calculated carefully (it has been estimated at about 60 percent), for the rivers have unstable water volumes, which cause an excessive disparity between the rainy season and the dry season.

In accordance with plans, during the next few years it will be necessary to accelerate the construction of the Song Da (Hoa Binh Province) and Tri An hydroelectricity projects, and of a number of medium and small hydroelectricity projects in Central Vietnam and the Central Highlands. After the Hoa Binh hydroelectricity project has been completed we will have to promptly begin construction of the Son La (Ta Pu) hydroelectricity project.

In the fuel industry there are two key sectors: coal and oil and gas. In future years the need for coal for the economy and for export will be very great. But the deficiencies in mining and management over the course of many years have left behind many aftereffects which will require much time and money to overcome. To increase coal output to 9 to 10 million tons by the end of the 1986-1990 5-year plan and about 17 to 18 million tons by the year 2,000, it is necessary to make outstanding efforts in all regards, including the spheres of capital investment and the improvement of the management mechanism.

In our opinion, it is necessary first of all to bring the projects now under construction into production at an early date and seek all ways to nearly attain the design capacity, concentrate on resolving the present weaknesses and imbalances, such as coal grading, transportation, and the repair of the sector's machinery, and the rapid and complete rectification of the management mechanism, from prices to wages, bonuses, etc. In expanding production it is necessary to emphasize open-pit mining more than underground mining. In the event that it is necessary to mine underground, the tendency should be toward horizontal shafts rather than vertical shafts.

In addition to promoting mining we must at an early date have a policy of full utilization in order to economize and attain high effectiveness. For many years now there has existed the situation of wasteful use. For example, every year the construction materials sector has used millions of tons of coal (primarily to bake bricks and tiles).

Under the conditions of our country having rather great reserves of biomass, there must be a policy to encourage the development of the various kinds of

plants used as fuel in place of coal. Furthermore, it is necessary to organize the mining of lignite in the Red River area (reserves are estimated at hundreds of billions of tons, but there are as yet no plans to exploit them on a large scale in future years). The policy toward using coal must be tied in with the price policy. Therefore, an urgent task for the immediate future is reviewing and readjusting the prices of coal and the other kinds of fuel and energy.

In our country oil and gas is a very young sector with much promise. Explorations over the past 10 years have provided valuable and rather reliable data about the oil and gas structures and reserves in Thai Binh, the Mekong Delta, the southern continental shelf, etc.

At present we are concentrating on exploration and are preparing to exploit reserves in the southern continental shelf, while at the same time preparing to construct oil refineries.

Efforts will be made to, by 1990, produce more than 3 million tons, and to attain 20 million tons by the end of the century.

The development of the oil and gas sector will pull along with it a large number of other industrial sectors, such as those producing nitrogenous fertilizer, raw materials for the textile sector, plastic goods, etc. It is a modern sector with high-level, complicated technical requirements, and requires a large amount of capital especially foreign exchange. Therefore, careful, accurate calculations must be made in order to draft a plan for the balanced, harmonious development among the various elements, from exploratory drilling and production drilling to the construction of pipelines, oil refineries, and petrochemical plants.

Furthermore, it is necessary to expand cooperation with foreign countries. Meanwhile, we must positively build up our cadre and worker forces in order to advance to grasping oil production and refining technology.

We must soon invest in exploration in the Gulf of Tonkin. If supplied adequately with material-technical facilities, Vietnamese cadres and workers can undertake that work themselves.

In addition to the types of energy discussed above, the research and planning organs must promptly reach conclusions about actual capabilities to use a number of new and recycled forms of energy, such as wind power, solar power, and methane gas.

Flexibly Combine the Various Scales and Technical Levels in All Industrial Production Sectors

We long ago adopted the policy of "combining large, medium, and small scales and combining the primitive with the modern." The actual situation during the past several years has demonstrated that in the development of industrial production, due to the disease of formalism there has been a tendency toward a large scale. In theory, everyone knows that the law of the centralization of production requires above all that we build enterprises on an increasingly

large scale. But under the specific conditions of the economy at present, it is necessary to pay more attention to the medium and small scales.

According to 1980 data, on the basis of the norms regarding the amount of labor, the value of fixed property, and the total output value we have drafted the following chart.

	Unit of Calculation	Large Enterprises	Medium and Small Enterprises
Norms			
Number of worker	Person	550	150
Value of Fixed Property	Millions dong	12.6	1.34
Total Output Value	" "	5	2.6

This chart shows that the average level of technical equipment per worker in the large enterprises is much greater than that of the medium and small enterprises (22,700 dong compared to 8,900 dong). But the effectiveness of production and commercial activities of the medium and small enterprises is greater with regard to both labor productivity and the effectiveness of the use of fixed capital. The experience of Japan also shows that although it is a very developed industrial nation, at present, according to 1979 statistics of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, 99 percent of the operating enterprises are on a medium or small scale and employ 80 percent of the nation's workers. In the manufacturing sector the medium and small enterprises produce a volume of goods valued at 98 billion yen (53.2 percent of the total volume of goods produced by the enterprises).

In future years, the combining of the various scales (large, medium, and small) must be carried out better in all industrial production sectors. For example, in addition to the large hydroelectricity plants there must be developed medium and small hydroelectricity projects.

In mining, with regard to minerals with large reserves the distribution of which is not concentrated, it is necessary to organize medium and small mines, such as tin, copper, and pirite mines. Clearly, by doing so we can rapidly recover our capital and not have to import some kinds of raw materials and chemicals.

In light industry, in addition to a number of large paper mills it is necessary to strongly develop medium and small paper production installations with capacities of between 100-300 tons per year and 1000-2000 tons per year. Centralized organization and specialization must be appropriate to the nature and existing sources of local raw materials.

The long-range direction must be to apply modern technology even in the medium and small production installations. Furthermore, the organization of production relations must always be tight among enterprises on differing scales in the same economic-technical sector. Only thereby can we do a good

job of carrying out division of labor and cooperation in production and create conditions for rapidly and effectively applying the technical advances.

The industrialization process must be a process of mechanizing and eventually automating the economy. In the initial phase we stress the combination of manual labor with semi-mechanization and mechanization with automation. But in the long range it is necessary to rapidly advance to mechanization and automation, especially in the key industrial sectors. If that is to be accomplished we cannot but develop the machinery and electronics industries. To develop heavy machinery, a minimum of four or five billion rubles or dollars will be required. To support the machinery factories, millions of tons of iron and steel will be required every year. That goal can be attained only after the year 2000.

At present, with a machinery network extending from the central level down to the local level and including more than 600 enterprises and nearly 30,000 workers, an urgent mission that is being posed is to reorganize production and have better division of labor and specialization and closer cooperation (including closer cooperation with the national defense machinery factories) in order to fully utilize the capacities of the existing machinery and equipment and oppose the concept of closed operations in each factory. Only on that basis can we bring into play the "key" role of the machinery industry.

More specifically, it is necessary to rapidly meet the needs of agriculture with regard to manual and semi-mechanized implements, with regard to draft power, etc.; to meet the needs of consumer goods industries with regard to equipment to process and store industrial raw materials; and to meet an important part of the need for replacement parts. Furthermore, along with the general development of the industrial sector, the machine building sector must rapidly advance to equipping and reequipping the economy.

In order to improve the product quality and increase the labor productivity of the machinery sector we must do a good job of resolving the two factors: the level of skill of workers and the technical cadres (in the electrical engineering and electronics industries).

With the educational level of the present corps of workers, added to the workers who have returned after spending time in cooperative labor in the advanced industrial nations, we have sufficient conditions for creating a corps of skilled workers. The remaining problem is to instill a proper degree of labor discipline and to adequately recompensate labor.

In the scientific-technical revolution the electronics industry and informatics are making enormous advances. Many developed industrial nations regard them as a leading sector. In that sphere we have advantages, rich sources of raw materials (rare earth), plentiful labor forces, and sufficient capability to assimilate that type of industry (at present we have about 150 PhD's and MA's and more than 4,000 specialized electronics engineers, and every year hundreds of thousands of students graduate from general secondary schools). Worthy of attention is the fact that that sector requires relatively little investment capital, consumes very little energy, and requires little transportation.

The above analysis shows that in the not-too-distant future the electronics industrial sector will sooner or later become one of our country's leading sectors.

The direct mission that has been set forth for the electronics industry sector, during the next few years, will be to strongly and effectively impact on the other industrial sectors, with the nature of a service sector, in order to economize on raw materials and fuel, increase productivity, and improve product quality. At the same time, on the basis of cooperation with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in producing parts and components or in assembling finished products, we must accumulate capital and earn foreign exchange in order to meet our own needs and create sources of capital for our own development. Furthermore, that is also a way to fully utilize young workers, especially graduates of general middle schools in municipalities and cities.

Determine the Correct Direction for Capital Investment, Be Concerned With the Economic-Social Effectiveness of Investment Capital

One of our most fierce contradictions at present is the requirement of rapidly developing industry at a time when our sources of capital (domestic and foreign) are very limited.

The common situation at present is that the effectiveness of production-commercial activities of the enterprises is very low, capital accumulation is still too low, and exports are no more than one-third of imports.

Therefore, a matter of strategic significance for us is the necessity of very accurately determining the direction of capital investment. First of all, it is necessary to go all-out to overcome the situation of scattered, unselective investment. We must resolutely invest in the sectors producing the most important products. In the next few years the distribution of capital must be oriented toward the following two principal goals:

1. The resolution of weaknesses and imbalances in the production structure of enterprises (supporting production and service) on the production line (for example, between cotton spinning and textile weaving, between pulp production and paper production, between coal mining and coal grading, etc.).

The good performance of those tasks will create conditions for increasing the utilization of the capacity of existing equipment to at least 70 to 80 percent.

2. The creation of many places of employment and the provision of jobs, to contribute to rapidly increasing total social output.

Under the present circumstances, when we still have plentiful and surplus labor forces, and when our capabilities for accumulating capital for industry are still limited, we cannot only concentrate capital on sectors which have high labor productivity but which require large amounts of investment capital. In the initial phase of industrialization we must set aside a suitable portion of investment capital for the small industry-handicrafts sector, which is

capable of employing large numbers of people who are able to work. Although individual labor productivity is not high and the volume of goods produced for society is still small, a matter of great significance is that from the point of view of society as a whole that sector has reduced the essential labor time for everyone and the amount of surplus time set aside for society has increased. Many people have for a long time studied general theory as well as the methodology for evaluating and analyzing the economic

effectiveness of investment capital. I would like to point out several aspects:

First, effectiveness must be examined and evaluated on the basis of the national economy as a whole and of social production as a whole.

Suppose that we invest a certain amount of capital in a certain chemical industry sector. The profit earned by that sector may not be very great. But because of the creation of sources of raw materials in our country, many new production sectors will appear and develop, many new products will be created, and the national income will be considerably increased. In other words, one should not evaluate the effectiveness of invested capital in an overly simplistic, one-sided manner, or because of partialism or localism only see the benefit to or effectiveness of one's sector or locality.

Second: In all cases, before investing capital in a sector or a certain type of product there must be many plans and full economic-technical justification. Only on that basis is it possible to compare, select, and determine the best plan which will result in the greatest effectiveness (under certain restricting conditions).

Third: We must rapidly perfect the present investment mechanism along the lines of expanding the right of enterprises to invest and of increasing their responsibility toward the results of their activities and toward all other sectors. If that is to be accomplished, conditions must be created so that the enterprises can be in close touch with the markets (both domestic and foreign) and have constant contact with the outside so that they can be responsive in improving technology, modernizing machinery and equipment, diversify and improve the quality of products, etc. In sum, it is necessary to have more dynamic, more clever methods of livelihood.

Another relevant matter is that it is necessary to closely combine production activities with foreign trade in both exporting and importing, for a very evident fact is that the foreign trade organs can fully understand and most rapidly grasp the foreign economy situation. But it does not fully understand industrial production and technology, which have always been very diverse, complex, and continually changing.

The directions discussed above are certainly not sufficient or comprehensive. But on the basis of the present situation and characteristics of the economy in general and our country's industry, we believe that in future years industry must develop along those lines. Only thereby can industry contribute to creating a basic transformation in the actual situation of the economy the economy in the next few years, while at the same time creating new production forces and preparing the preconditions and forces for promoting industrialization in future years.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES TO PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Apply Scientific-Technical Advances to Production"]

[Text] Scientific-technical advances play a leading role in accelerating economic development. As is true with regard to all other industrial enterprises in the nation, research and the rapid, effective application of scientific-technical advances is one of the most important contents of production and commercial activities and create favorable conditions for contributing to the victorious fulfillment of plans that are assigned.

In view of the new requirements of the great undertaking of consolidating national defense and developing the economy, and in view of the new requirements regarding economic management, positively introducing scientific-technical advances to production has a decisive significance vis-a-vis the better exploitation of the latent capabilities of machinery, equipment, and labor, increasing labor productivity, improving quality, and lowering production costs. The present orientation of researching and applying scientific-technical advances is toward creating new labor implements and improving the existing implements; creating the various kinds of raw materials, materials, and energy; and contributing to increasing productivity, quality, and production effectiveness. With regard to national defense products, in addition to scientifically reorganizing production the enterprises must orient scientific-technical research and application and strictly ensure quality, use of the material factors of production, economizing in the use of materials and raw materials, and increasing labor productivity. With regard to economic products, it is necessary to concentrate the application of scientific advances on the full utilization of all kinds of waste materials, machinery capacities, and labor capabilities in order to expand the scale of production.

The experience gained at the basic level has shown that in order to attain high effectiveness in the application of scientific-technical advances it is necessary to pay attention to the organization work by means of a complete set of measures. Stepping up the receiving and good processing of sources of scientific-technical information inside and outside the army have a very important significance. They permit us to determine the specific scientific-technical problems that must be resolved, avoid duplication in research and

application among the bases, and reduce time and unnecessary expenses. In addition to increasing investment in equipment, improving production areas, and reorganizing industrial production lines, we must positively raise the levels and improve the technical and labor capabilities of the corps of management cadres and technical cadres by means of study, visits, and the exchange of experiences. Furthermore, there must be appropriate incentive policies, especially during the initial period, when the new technical factors have not yet attained the designed level, labor is not yet expert, and the productivity and incomes of the workers are still limited. The good organization of the testing of topics may be carried out at testing centers or at the basic level, with the concentration of skilled, experienced cadres, workers, and civil servants, with close technical control and supervision, in order to have a basis on which to correctly evaluate the true nature of research projects and topics, have a direction for continuing to complete and improve them so that conclusions, norms, and technical data can be attained, and contribute to rapidly introducing the results of research into actual production.

By bringing into play initiative and creativity and expanding alliances and cooperation with the institutes and schools, the installations within and without the army and the national defense enterprises will have favorable conditions for promoting scientific-technical research and application and contribute to building strong national defense industry and strengthening the nation's material-technical bases.

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CSO: 4209/260

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT SHORTAGE OF SMALL BILLS FOR CHANGE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Dec 85 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "Change Is Still Scarce"]

[Text] From Hue to Can Tho such friends as Trong Anh, Nguyen Thai, Ngoc Quang, etc., have noted the scarcity of change in the southern provinces.

In fact, since the nation carried out the banknote exchange the unavailability of change to pay customers has continued to exist. Taking advantage of the fact that the provincial banks do not yet have enough new one-dong notes, a number of people "bought and sold" small change even before the banknote exchange. Afterwards they continued to buy change (old five-dong and 10-dong notes). Change (old 10-dong notes) could be exchanged for larger bills at the rate of 100 dong for 120 dong.

An investigation revealed that some retail clerks have also deliberately held back money so that they could exchange it for a profit. Those phenomena have caused change to become scarce. If a customer presents a new 50-dong banknote but buys 40 dong worth of goods, there is no money to give him in change, so he has to spend the full amount. Some people have had to go hungry because they had no change to buy a piece of bread. In order to overcome that scarcity, I recommend that in the southern provinces the banking sector take steps to end it. At the same time, the leadership echelons in the provinces and municipalities must deal resolutely with people who buy and sell change or hold back change to sell at a profit, in order to facilitate the circulation of money and not affect the value of the new money or the daily lives of the workers, civil servants, and laboring people. Why has the change shortage not occurred in the northern provinces? The relevant sectors must find the reasons and take steps to resolve the problem as soon as possible.

Le Trong Tai
(Quang Nam-Da Nang)

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

THUAN HAI RESETTLEMENT--In 1985, Thuan Hai Province has resettled almost 3,000 families, comprising 7,523 laborers and 17,916 people, in new economic zones, thus fulfilling 115 percent of the target set by the central government. Last year, Thuan Hai also successfully encouraged 11,000 laborers and their dependents, totalling 26,000, to adopt settled farming and settled life. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Feb 86 BK] /12232

THUAN HAI PEOPLE RELOCATED--In 1985, nearly 3,000 families in Thuan Hai Province, involving 7,523 workers and 17,916 other people, were sent to the new economic zones, overfulfilling the plan norm by nearly 100.6 percent. Drawing upon the experiences in previous years, the provincial authorities made adequate preparations in 1985, such as building houses and reclaiming virgin land before moving the people into the zones. All districts and towns in the province were urged to mobilize the people to contribute money to purchasing additional household items and production means. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4209/337

AGRICULTURE

AQUATIC PRODUCTS SECTOR SURPASSES 1985 PLAN NORMS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Aquatic Products Sector Surpasses 1985 Plan Norms Regarding Catching and Raising"]

[Text] By the end of November of the aquatic products sector had caught 551,000 tons of maritime products of all kinds, 0.2 percent more than the annual plan and 1 month before the deadline. The sector also purchased 273,000 tons of maritime products, approximately equal to the annual plan and an increase of 19 percent over the same period in 1984.

With regard to the raising of aquatic products, the nation has 350,000 hectares of water surface for raising shrimp and fish, which produced 220,000 tons, of which the state purchased 39,000 tons, which amounted to 95 percent and 97 percent of the annual plan and increases of 10 percent and 20 percent over the same period last year.

This year the localities all over the nation have paid more attention to catching maritime products for export. By the end of November the sector had attained 82 percent of the annual plan for the export of aquatic products. The raising of aquatic products for export has developed strongly, especially the raising of brackish water shrimp in the coastal provinces, the raising of blue lobsters in the Nam Bo provinces, and the raising of fish in weirs and on rafts in An Giang, Dong Thap, etc. The raising of aquatic products has supplied 11,500 tons of raw materials for export (in a 12,000-ton annual plan). Cultivated shrimp accounted for 30 to 40 percent of the sector's foreign exchange earnings. This year, although they have no plans, Song Be Province has exported 30 tons of blue lobster and Hai Hung province has exported five tons of brackish water shrimp. Many localities, such as Nghia Binh, Cuu Long, and Ben Tre, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, have attained 106 percent to 128.5 percent of their 1985 maritime products plans.

The sector has held many specialized conferences on purchasing most of the maritime products for the state, gradually perfected the new "self-balancing, self-equipping" management mechanism, developed the districts, strengthen the district echelon, draft district aquatic products plans, etc. The sector has gradually unified the management of aquatic products exports, and continued to improve and develop ocean fishing, and expanded the paying of piecework

salaries and salaries based on output in the state and collective units engaged in catching and raising aquatic products. Many localities and units have manifested a spirit of self-reliance and used the exporting of aquatic products as a leading edge in meeting their own needs and obtaining capital to invest in expanded reproduction, developing many sectors and trades in a boat or ship unit, and increasing capabilities to easily move about fishing grounds and far out to sea, remain at sea for a long period of time, catch fish the rear around, and increase the productivity and output of each fishing trip.

In 1985 investment in production was more effective than in the past, capability to catch aquatic products increased, and 315 fingerling production were completed and each year produce by artificial insemination about 4.5 billion fry and raised 800 million fingerlings of all kinds to serve the pisciculture movement which is developing throughout the nation. The movement to create "Uncle Ho fish ponds" is continuing to develop and there are now 12,500 of them. Many localities have large areas devoted to fish raising and large outputs. For example, Minh Hai has 32,000 hectares devoted to shrimp and fish and harvested 6,000 tons; Cuu Ong raises aquatic products on 21,000 hectares and harvested 3,000 tons; and An Giang raises aquatic products on 8,000 hectares and harvested 2,000 tons.

A special matter was that in 1985 the form of alliances and joint operations in raising and exporting aquatic products has developed further, created dynamism, resourcefulness and a strong sense of responsibility, overcome all difficulties in advancing to fulfilling and surpassing the state plan norms, created a new balance of materials, capital, and science and technology, increased the management capability of the producers, created combined strength for transforming the domestic market and struggling with the foreign market, and contributed to creating agricultural-forestry-fishing-industrial, agricultural-fishing-forestry, and other economic models which are appropriate to each place and area.

In 1985 the national aquatic products sector must pay more attention to arranging labor, reorganizing fishing production on a moderate scale (at present the forms of collectives and collective federations are the most appropriate for the fishing trade), and determining the structure of sectors and trades for each area and unit, including attention to developing many aquatic products for export, such as shrimp and fish, the raising of vegetables, etc., and gradually redistributing labor in coastal areas.

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CSO: 4209/260

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

WINTER-SPRING RICE INCREASED--According to the statistics General Department, as of 25 January the nation had planted almost 986,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, which was more than the same period last year. Southern provinces and cities have completed their planting and are caring for their ricefields. Many of the coastal and southern Trung Bo and the Mekong River Delta provinces are hoping to harvest an average yield of 40 quintals per hectare. In the north, due to the prolonged cold spell, the pace of rice planting was somewhat slower than usual. Various agricultural cooperatives are striving to grow more rice seedlings to complete their winter-spring rice planting by the end of February. Meanwhile, cooperatives in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Ha Son Binh Provinces, and Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities are mapping out plans to accelerate the winter-spring rice planting, taking advantage of better weather conditions expected after the lunar new year. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Feb 86 BK] /12913

FLOOD, TYPHOON CONTROL--Projects have been started in many northern provinces and cities to mobilize the people to repair dikes, dams, and sluices to actively control flashfloods and typhoons in 1986. As of mid January 1986, some 6,660 people in Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Bac Thai, and Thai Binh Provinces and Haiphong City have been mobilized to build dikes using 225,869 cubic meters of dirt. The dike and dam management department has coordinated with various localities to review and approve promptly the plans for repairing dikes and dams. Those provinces heavily hit by floods and typhoons last year have earmarked funds to consolidate their dikes. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Feb 86 BK] /12913

AN GIANG GRAIN PROCUREMENT--An Giang Province has procured more than 35,000 metric tons of 10th-month paddy, fulfilling 71 percent of the planned norm, and has delivered to the central government 12,000 metric tons of rice converted to paddy equivalent. Chau Phu District has exceeded the procurement target assigned by the province by 112 metric tons and Chau Thanh district by 121 metric tons. On its part, Thoai Son District, despite the total loss of many 10th-month rice areas, has procured 10,629 metric tons of paddy. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Feb 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/329

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

UPGRADING OF NORTH-SOUTH ROUTES DISCUSSED

BK210539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Recently, in Dac Lac Province and Ho Chi Minh City, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dong Sy Nguyen worked with the representatives of the agriculture, forestry, and transportation and communications ministries, the general department of rubber plantation, the people's committees of Song Be Province and Ho Chi Minh City, and other sectors involved to discuss the measures to implement decision No. 205-CP dated 16 September 1985 of the Council of Ministers chairman, concerning the mobilization of funds and materials, of all sectors and localities and of the central government to upgrade routes No. 14, 26, and 13 under the 5-Year 1986-90 Plan.

These axes of communications are integrated into important communications centers linking the Central Highlands with Ho Chi Minh City--the economic center of South Vietnamese Provinces--and with the Central Vietnam ports through the networks of north-south railways and roads.

Route No. 13 is the trans-Indochinese axis of communications. It is of strategic importance and involves the requirement of redistributing labor in the Central Highlands. While the concentrated funds and materials of the central government are still limited, the Council of Ministers chairman has advocated the policy of mobilizing the contributions of all related localities and sectors to upgrade these routes to the established technical standards.

All localities and sectors have concurred in the above decision of the Council of Ministers chairman and are ready to contribute their funds and materials to upgrade routes No. 13, 14, and 26 in 1986 which involve a total length of 102 kilometers of asphalted and concrete road surface.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

RADIO PROGRAM FESTIVAL--Recently at Bao Sen--a vacation spot for workers of the Dong Nai Rubber Corporation--the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission organized a radio program festival among wired radio stations at the district level. Some 19 radio stations of the southern provinces have selected programs for participation in the festival. At the festival, all the representatives discussed the characteristics of various programs of wired radio stations at the district level and set forth guidelines for the formulation of programs with interesting and attractive contents that are easy to hear, easy to understand, easy to remember, and easy to learn from. The examination board awarded gold medals to the programs of the wired radio stations of Vung Liem District of Cuu Long, Da Hoai District of Lam Dong, and Cho Moi District of An Giang and silver medals to the wired radio stations of Vung Liem District of Cuu Long, Da Hoai District of Lam Dong, and Cho Moi District of An Giang and silver medals to the wired radio stations of Thot Not District of Hau Giang, Qui Nhon City of Nghia Binh, and Tan Binh precinct of Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4209/337

LABOR

BRIEFS

FACTORY EMULATION DRIVE--The cadres and workers of the 3d Construction and Assembling Factory, together with the Soviet experts of the Song Cong Diesel Factory in Bac Thai Province, launched a friendly emulation drive to score achievements to greet the 27th CPSU and the Sixth CPV Congresses. The factory's January plan has been fulfilled with an increase of 5 percent over the December 1985 plan. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Feb 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/329

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

VISIT TO HANOI, WHITE THAI OF MY CHAI DESCRIBED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Feb 86 p 17

[Article by Michel Muscadier]

[Text] AS a sort of unwilling witness of an ever-changing environment, Hanoi must be the only city in the world where past and present blend harmoniously into a fascinating sort of immobilism.

Mostly built around the turn of last century, hundreds of yellow ochre French mansions stand proudly along well delineated streets lined with big old trees, each of them squatterised by several Vietnamese families.

Apart from its strategic outskirts, Hanoi city proper was spared bombing by the US Air Force during the Vietnam war, the only exception being a single bomb falling by accident on the residence of the French ambassador who was killed on the spot while watching a distant air raid from the terraced roof.

Since Vietnamese authorities did not tear down any French-built structure, combined with the fact that, with an exception or two, no new building has been erected in central Hanoi for 30 years, Hanoi in 1985 looked like a 1925 ghost city preserved by its cocoon of self-imposed isolation from the world at large.

Like some sort of dilapidated mobile ruins on wheels, electric tramcars shipped from France in 1902 are still running through the streets of Hanoi, more than 80 years later, another world record?

There are no traffic lights whatsoever; the old French-built ones are still standing at most street crossings, but with empty sockets where light bulbs used to be located.

Public street lighting does not exist and Vietnamese bicycles are manufactured without lighting equipment.

There is no ownership of private motorcars in Northern Vietnam, and those seen in Hanoi belong to ministries, foreign missions or international outfits.

People are bicyclists and/or pedestrians. At street crossings, the prevailing pecking order seems to be, first military vehicles, then dilapidated civilian buses and lorries, then cyclists and, last and least, pedestrians.

Electricity stoppages take place every two or three hours, and, more often than not, taps don't provide any water at all.

Looking more or less undernourished, people in general have an emaciated appearance and are very poorly dressed.

Yet, in spite of all the misery and drabness of life in that society, the strongest and totally unexpected thing in Northern Vietnam is the smiling atmosphere prevailing all round. Almost everybody smiles at you, anytime and anywhere. Just as if, no matter how serious their daily hardship, the Tonkinese seem determined to brighten their life with good-humoured cheerfulness.

And if you happen to be a foreign visitor, everybody wants you to have a shot of him or her with your camera, whether in Hanoi or the countryside.

Perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that having never known what a consumer society is, and having known no other way of life for more than a generation, they do

not expect anything to change one way or another, and, in order to live through such a drab and colourless present, people brighten it as much as possible by good-humoured smiles and laughter.

Reminds

At Ha-Long bay, coal mines near the shore and fishing boats, together with colourful traditional junks greet the visitor. The bay reminds one of Phang-nga, although in a much larger but less spectacular way.

Between Hanoi and Haiphong, flat ricefields in the Red River delta are strewn with scattered US bomb craters and plenty of poor rural villages with smiling people in tattered clothes.

West of Hanoi, mountainous highlands reveal spectacular scenery towards Dien Bien Phu and the border with Laos.

Like having been dropped on earth by a mischievous god, huge rocks scattered here and there become more and more numerous on the way to Hoa Binh and its green valley.

After Hoa Binh, the road winds its more and more twisty way higher and higher through a maze of impressive mountains covered by a lush vegetation where a tropical sort of fir-tree abounds.

Suddenly, the My Chau valley appears far below in a well-rounded depression, totally surrounded by towering mountains.

Some Thai Khao children appear on the road, all dressed in black, with the exception of a white belt wrapped around the waist, which accounts for their designation as White (Khao) Thai or T'ai, as they are called.

Facial features of those little girls and boys definitely bring to the mind how far encompassing has been and still is the land habitat of the Thai race at large: from the Sip Song Panna area of Yunnan province in today's China to the former kingdom of Thai Ahom in the present state of Assam in North-eastern India, and from the dwellings of the Thai Khao, the Thai Dam and the Thai Deng (respectively, White, Black and Red Thai, owing to their distinctive way of dressing) in the northwest of Vietnam to the Shan state in Northern Burma. In short from China to India, and from Yunnan to Malaysia, most of Southeast Asia has been, or still is, inhabited by different branches of the Thai

race.

My Chau lays in a fertile depression, a sort of green bowl of rice fields neatly parted by small irrigation ditches. Being surrounded by high mountains all round, it looks like a smaller Dien Bien Phu.

The village consists of about five or six dozen beautiful sturdy wooden houses built on stilts, all covered by a thatched roof made of rice straw, looking typically Thai, both inside and outside, each with its own small pond, together with lots of fishes in an enclosed garden combining as a miniature orchard.

They own their land collectively through the town co-operative and most of their clothing is hand-woven by themselves.

The beaten-earth streets are clean and well swept, giving an impression of relative prosperity which contrasts happily with the depressing look of poverty-stricken towns in the Vietnamese lowland.

A most interesting feature is the fact that the Thai Khao of My Chau understand many simple words from the Thai language of modern Thailand.

Of course, that means only the very basic Thai words, the monosyllabic ones that must have been already in use during the Nan-Chao period in what is today North-Central China, such as *ban* (house), *khao* (rice), *pla* (fish), *din* (earth), *mai* (wood), *na khao* (rice field), *kohn* (person) and so on.

Whenever I uttered those simple words of, perhaps, more than a thousand years ago, they were understood at once, though when pronounced by the Thai Khao of My Chau, they came out all on a flat tone, without accentuation of any kind.

How thought provoking to think of those words common to the whole Thai race since its very origin. Common to all Thai people because those words pre-dated Sanskrit, Pali, Chinese, and Western languages influences. Indeed those truly essential words are the only common legacy of all the Thai, in spite of the latter diversity and their spread in Southeast Asia over a thousand years.

One big question mark remains unanswered: are the Thai Khao of My Chau really conscious of their distinctive cultural and racial identity among the Vietnamese nation?

Even without the language barrier, it is doubtful that the Thai Khao of My Chau would ever consent to reveal their true inner feelings to a stranger from a far-away land, if only for the obvious reason.

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